

Summer Tours
in the Western
Highlands
& Islands
of SCOTLAND



*By the Royal Mail
Steamers of*



THE
ROYAL
ROUTE

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Columba, Jona &c.

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THE
ROYAL ROUTE

SUMMER TOURS

IN THE
WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS
OF
SCOTLAND

BY THE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
"COLUMBA," "IONA," &c.
OF

DAVID MACBRAYNE, LTD.

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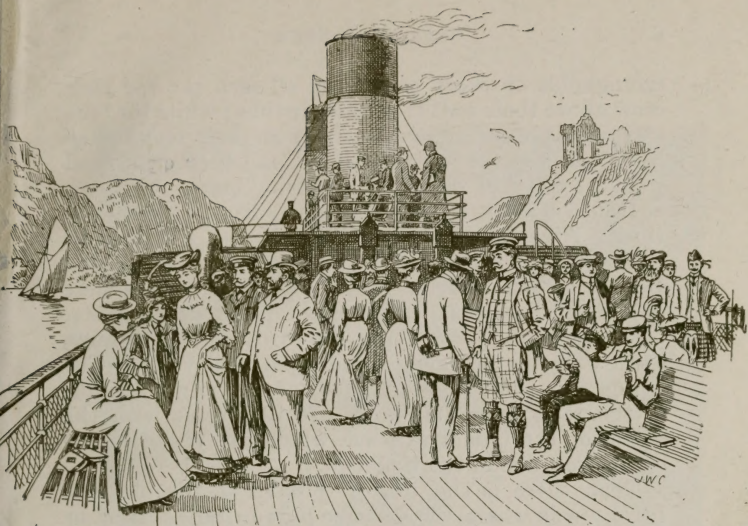
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*"A land of rainbows spanning glens whose walls,
 Rock-built, are hung with many-coloured mists;
 Of far-stretched meres whose salt flood never rests—
 Of tuneful caves and playful waterfalls—
 Of mountains varying momentarily their crests."*

—Wordsworth.



PASSENGERS ON "COLUMBA."

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

NOWHERE in all the world is there a holiday region of such endless and varied charm as that which lies among the Hebrides and Western Highlands of Scotland, and nowhere is the means of travelling so easy, comfortable, and altogether delightful. As the swift steamer sweeps to-day, with its gay company on board, through firth and narrows, sea-loch and sound, it is not only a panorama of scenic magnificence that the pilgrim sees pass by. The glories of green island and purple mountain indeed are there, with sun-swept glens and deep narrow inlets running far into the recesses of the hills. Nowhere, either, do sunset and evening star paint sea and shore and heaven with so splendid a pageantry. But besides this the voyager finds himself sailing through a region storied with the fierce and beautiful legends of many a bygone century. Every islet has its tradition of "old, unhappy, far-off things," and every corrie and mountain-side and stretch of lonely shore is haunted by some too true tale of love or rapine, or wild clan feud. The broken

strongholds on every cape have all seen the red cock crow above their roof-tree in their time ; while the blue waves that murmur so peacefully at their foot to-day have reflected the leaping flames, and been crimsoned with the blood of wounded and dying men.

It has been a royal route, this, from immemorial time. Alexander II. and the Norse Hakon and Robert the Bruce, James IV. and James V. and Bonnie Prince Charlie have all ploughed the waters of these inland seas, before their latest descendants, Queen Victoria and King Edward, sailed through them with the pennons of more peaceful years. The region was the principedom, too, of the mighty Lords of the Isles ; and its shores are illustrious with the scenes of the immortal poem which Sir Walter Scott has woven about their name.

Then there is the life of to-day—of the pleasant little towns where the steamer puts in for an hour or two, the clachan piers it touches at, to set a passenger or so ashore, and the island roadsteads where a boat comes out, and is towed alongside for a few moments in the clear green seas, while the mails are taken on board. There is the plaintive sound of the Gaelic, the fragrance of the peat-reek drifting from the shore, and the bleat of the sheep far up the mountain-side that comes faintly to the ear.

A week of such voyaging, and one returns to the busy ways of men, not only with bronzed cheek and clear eye and a new vigour pulsing in the veins, but with memories and impressions of the brave and beautiful Highland world that are never likely to be forgotten.

For the visitor to Scotland whose time is limited, it is possible to see Edinburgh in one day and Glasgow in another, and by the "Columba" route through the Firth of Clyde, Kyles of Bute, and Crinan Canal to be in Oban on the evening of the third. Thence a series of one-day or two-day sails may be taken by the swift steamers which ply to Staffa and Iona, to Ballachulish and Glencoe, through the Caledonian Canal to Inverness, to Skye and to Gairloch or Stornoway, and almost anywhere else in the Western Isles and sea-



R. Brown

HIGHLAND COTTAGE

lochs. And the traveller may return from Oban by Loch Awe and the Trossachs, all within the space of ten days. Or, more leisurely, and living all the time on board, one may go by the deep-sea steamers, "Chieftain," "Claymore," "Cavalier," etc., from Glasgow, for about a week's cruise among the Western Islands and sea lochs. These are only a few of the many plans which may be followed for exploring the Western Highlands and the Hebrides. A hundred others may be mapped out from the timetables and lists of tours, to be had on application at the Company's offices, Glasgow and Oban.

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION, 1911.

THIS undertaking, with the King as patron, will be formally opened on Wednesday, May 3rd, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught for a six months' season. The exceptional beauty of the site at Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, with the River Kelvin running through and the stately University buildings looking down from Gilmorehill, makes it an ideal situation for a Scottish National Exhibition. Originally promoted more on purely historical and artistic lines, the undertaking has expanded in every direction, until it bids fair to eclipse the two former Exhibitions of 1888 and 1901, and will cover a larger area.

The guarantee fund asked for was £40,000, but within a few weeks over £145,000 was subscribed, and interest created in almost every part of the world, the space available for exhibits being applied for three times over. A grand Concert Hall, to seat over 3000 people, has been erected at a cost of nearly £10,000 and fitted with an organ valued at £4000.

All the very best British, Foreign, and Colonial Bands and Orchestras have been engaged, Historical and other Pageants specially written; while over a dozen of the pick of Continental and British outside amusements will be found in the grounds.

Altogether there is no doubt but Glasgow will this summer prove the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the British Isles, the Continent, and America.

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situated overlooking Princes Street, are the
most popular in Edinburgh.

JENNER'S Princes Street,
OPPOSITE THE SCOTT MONUMENT Edinburgh.

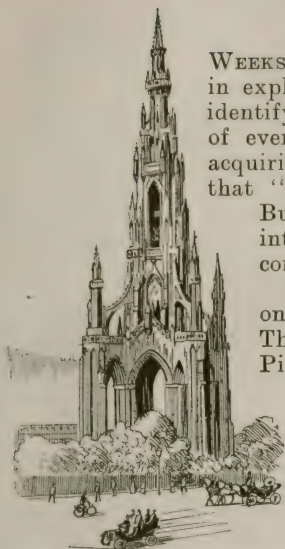
EDINBURGH.

WEEKS, of course, might be spent in exploring the Scottish capital, in identifying the particular association of every court and cranny, and in acquiring a complete knowledge of that "east-windy west-endy" town.

But all the city's chief spots of interest may be taken within the compass of a three mile walk.

The story of Edinburgh begins on the grey old Castle rock. There, according to tradition, the Pictish royal maidens were kept in pre-historic times. There, in the 7th century, Edwin the Northumbrian king, founded his stronghold, which took the name of "Edwin's burgh," or Edinburgh. And there, four

hundred years later, the Saxon Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, built the little chapel which still bears her name. From that day to this the stronghold has stood forth in history. Randolph Moray took it by escalade during the wars of Bruce. At the ominous feast there in the boyhood of James II. the black bull's head, sign for death, was set upon the table, and the young Earl of Douglas was hurried out to mock trial and execution. There, long after all hope was over, the brave Kirkaldy of Grange still held out for Queen Mary. And there, in the perilous days of the Revolution, the gallant Dundee, after defying the Lords of Convention in the Parliament-House, clambered up the rock for a last conference with the Jacobite governor, before riding away to his death in the hour of victory at Killiecrankie. Of the sights to see within the walls, the chief are the ancient Regalia of Scotland, including Bruce's crown, the great old cannon,



Mons Meg, made for James II. by a smith at Castle-Douglas, the room in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., and the State Prison above the archway entrance, in which the Marquis of Argyll and his son the Earl successively slept their last sleep before execution.

Eastward from the Castle-yard there is a rapid descent. Off Ramsay Lane on the left, the house of Allan Ramsay the poet still stands, embedded in Ramsay Gardens, and, further down, the Assembly Halls of the Established and United Free Churches



PRINCES STREET, LOOKING WEST.

confront each other in witness of the differing national views of church government.

Then the Lawnmarket widens out. Its closes are full of memories. Lady Stair's Close contains the quaint mansion, restored by Lord Rosebery, which is associated with the founder of the family, who was the chief contriver of the Massacre of Glencoe. In James' Court, Hume wrote part of his History of England, and Boswell entertained Dr. Samuel Johnson. In Baxter's Close Burns lodged on his first visit to Edinburgh. And at the head of Bank Close, Chiesly of Dalry shot the Lord President of the Court of Session. These closes, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were the abode of all the rank and learning of Scotland, and at their mouths, a century earlier still, was fought the great faction

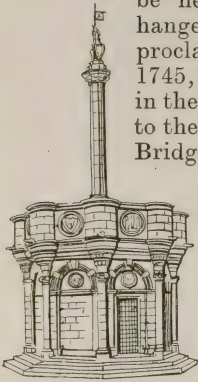
battle between the Douglasses and the Hamiltons, still remembered as "Clean the Causeway."

To the right, one may turn along the George IV. Bridge to the old Greyfriars Kirk. In its graveyard the famous Latinist, George Buchanan, and the merry poet, Allan Ramsay, are buried, the Solemn League and Covenant was signed, and the Covenanting prisoners were confined. Heriot's Hospital, founded by the Jingling Geordie of James VI.'s time, stands close by; and below lies the Grassmarket, where witches and heretics were burned, Captain Porteous was hanged, and Burke and Hare did their ghastly murder work.

But in direct line with Lawnmarket lies the High Street, crowded with memories. The old Parliament House of Scotland there is now the home of the Supreme Court, and has seen the decision of many a *cause célèbre*. Under its floors lies the famous Advocates' Library. In front stood the old Tolbooth, or Heart of Midlothian; its site is marked by the figure of a heart in the street paving. And between, marked by the initials J.K., is the grave of the great Reformer, John Knox. This was the ancient graveyard of St. Giles' Cathedral, which rises at hand with its broad aisles and beautiful spire, the rival of St. Michael's at Newcastle.

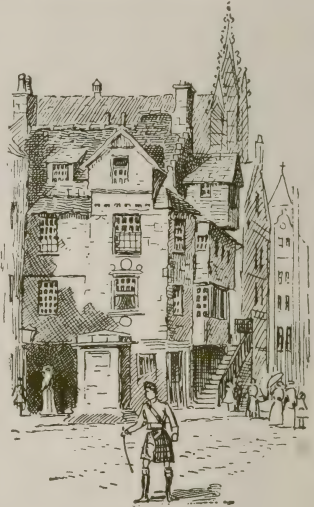
The rich and beautiful interior of the Church, restored by William Chambers, has been the scene of many a historic incident. Gavin Douglas the poet was its Provost in James V.'s time, and John Knox its minister in the days of Queen Mary. Here Jenny Geddes threw her stool at the head of the Dean, as he started to read the English liturgy. And here the Great Montrose, hero of the Civil War, lies buried, with the Regent Moray, shot at Linlithgow, and Napier of Merchiston, inventor of logarithms. Its latest interest is the beautiful new chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, which has been added beside the south transept.

At the City Cross outside, restored by Gladstone, the mysterious midnight "Summons of Pluto" took place before Flodden; with every insult that could



be heaped upon him the Great Montrose was hanged; and amid the enthusiasm of the Jacobite proclamation of "King James the Eighth" in 1745, the beautiful Mrs. Murray of Broughton sat in the saddle a whole day giving away white favours to the supporters of Prince Charles. Below lie the Bridges. That to the left, the North Bridge, spans the area of the old Nor' Loch, which formed the city moat on that side, while the South Bridge, to the right, crosses the Cowgate abyss, once a fashionable suburb, now the most dismal of slums, and leads by the University to the site of the Kirk o' Field, where Darnley was murdered, and the region where Thomas Campbell wrote the "Pleasures of Hope," and Burns paid his visits to Clarinda, Mrs. Maclehose.

In Knox's House, below the Bridges, the Reformer lived from 1559 till his death, and below that, on the ancient Netherbow, the heads of traitors used to blacken in the sun. Canongate, which runs hence to Holyrood, took its name from the houses of the clergy of James III.'s time. In its kirkyard lie Dugald Stuart and Adam Smith, Duncan Ban McIntyre, and Robert Fergusson, the exemplar of Burns. There, from the balcony of Moray House, Lord Lorne flouted the fallen Montrose, in Queensberry House the poet Gray paid his compliments to Lady Hyde, and the White Horse Inn was the rendezvous of the Jacobites, immortalized in "Waverley."



KNOX'S HOUSE.

Then there is Holyrood itself. Here David I. founded his abbey on the spot where the apparition



HOLYROOD.

of the Haly Rude saved him from the horns of an angry stag. Here James V. built the original part of the Palace, within whose "turret chamber high" his daughter Mary presently saw the secretary Rizzio stabbed at her feet. Here the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. and II., lived in 1679, while the fate of the Exclusion Bill hung in the balance. And here, on the eve of Prestonpans, Prince Charles Edward led the revels in the halls of his ancestors. Here, too, the famous John of Gaunt and Charles X. of France have, at different periods, found asylum. In the ruined Chapel adjoining, several of the Stewart kings were married, and Queen Mary gave her hand to the faithless Darnley. And in its royal vault lie the bodies of Darnley himself, David II., James II., and James V. The Chapel was twice wrecked by the mob—at the Reformation in 1560, and just before the Revolution in 1687.

Ten minutes' walk northward from Holyrood brings the pilgrim, by the Burns Monument and the High School, to the Calton Hill, with its Observatory, its Nelson Column, and its abortive National Monument in memory of Waterloo. The notorious Bothwell, it is said, first attracted Queen Mary's attention by launching his steed down the steep north face of the crag.

Thence it is only a step to Princes Street. The Old Register House here is the chief repository of the national documents, and the New Register House behind occupies the site of the famous tavern in which

the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* were held. In St. Andrews Street at hand, the National Portrait Gallery contains hundreds of canvases of historic interest, as well as a museum of unique antiquities, including Queen Mary's harp, Jenny Geddes's stool, and the ancient Scottish guillotine, which took off its inventor's head.

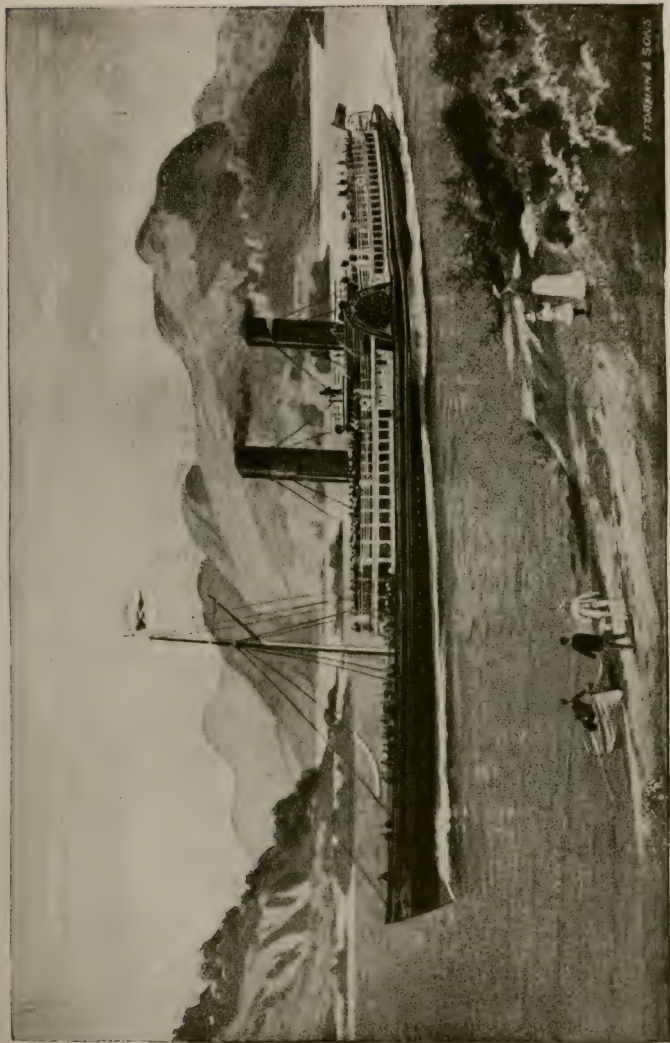
A glance may be given to St. Andrew's Church, in George Street, where the Disruption of the Kirk took place in 1843, and to the Assembly Rooms opposite, in which Scott acknowledged the authorship of the *Waverley Novels* in 1827.

But none will miss the walk along Princes Street, that matchless promenade. In the lovely gardens on the left, among many statues of Edinburgh's men of fame, the Scott Monument rises supreme. On the Mound the classic buildings of the National Gallery and the Royal Institution maintain, in stone, the reputation of the Modern Athens. Number 39 Castle Street, on the right, was the town house of Sir Walter Scott from 1800 till 1826. And St. John's Episcopal Chapel, at the corner of Lothian Road, was the charge of Dean Ramsay, author of the famous reminiscences.

One sight more. In Palmerston Place, a few minutes' walk from the west end of Princes Street, the Scottish Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary, opened in 1879, may fairly be said to match, on their own ground, the great cathedrals of the Middle Ages.

In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, drives may be enjoyed (1) round Arthur's Seat and the village of St. Leonards, scene of the chief incidents in "*The Heart of Midlothian*"; (2) to Roslin Chapel and Castle, and Hawthornden, with their historic and poetic memories; and (3) to the Forth Bridge, at Queensferry, one of the greatest engineering triumphs in the world.

Trains run almost hourly from Edinburgh to Glasgow, accomplishing the journey in sixty-five minutes. During the season trains leave Princes Street Station for Gourrock, and Waverley Station for Dunoon *via* Craigendoran respectively, connecting with the "*Columba*." And when the "*Iona*" is on the afternoon run, passengers may leave Edinburgh in the forenoon, *via* Wemyss Bay or Craigendoran, and reach Ardris-haig by her on the same evening.



R.M.S. "COLUMBA" IN KYLES OF BUTE.

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GLASGOW.



MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE second city of the United Kingdom and third of the British Empire, with a population of nearly a million, is of earlier origin than the Scottish capital, is almost as crowded with historic, literary, and antiquarian interest, and in addition stands as the model of municipal enterprise and management to the world. Several days

might be spent by the visitor in making himself acquainted with its sights and historic memories, its treasures of art, and its marvels of industry. But for the purposes of a limited exploration, the main points of interest in the city may be visited in a few hours, either by taxi-cab or electric car, by taking them in the following order:—

By the yellow car which ascends Renfield Street, in the centre of the city, one may traverse Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow's fashionable promenade and shopping region, and reach the Art Galleries. The building stands on the site of the great Exhibition of 1888, and was partly erected out of its profits. The pictures and statuary which it contains form the finest collection in the country outside London, and its industrial, antiquarian, and natural history collections are of absorbing interest.

Behind the Art Galleries rises the finest public park of Glasgow, Kelvingrove, laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, designer of the Crystal Palace, and containing



KELVINGROVE PARK.

some fine fountains and statuary, and a granite staircase that cost £10,000. Overlooking it rises the pin-nacled Gothic front of the University on Gilmorehill.

Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, the College stood for four centuries in the High Street,



GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

and among its students and professors have been Andrew Melville, Adam Smith, Thomas Campbell, and Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. Its library contains many famous collections of books, and its Hunterian Museum has, among many treasures, one of the best coin collections in Europe.

Ten minutes' walk from the back of the University, lie the Botanic Gardens, scene of Lyle's fine song, "Will ye gang to Kelvingrove, bonnie lassie, O?" and possessing a notable collection of tropical plants under glass, and a winter garden, of glass, once a concert hall that held 7,000 persons, now the home of some wonderful tree-ferns and palms.

About the Gardens lie some of the finest mansions and terraces of Glasgow, and from the gate a green car conveys the pilgrim through the city's finest streets to George Square. Here, facing the General Post Office, stands the first monument set up to Sir Walter Scott, along with statues of such sons of Glasgow as Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde. But the sight of the square is the noble pile of the City Chambers, on its eastern side. There the entrance hall, with its floors and roofs of mosaic, its stairs of marble, and its pillars and balustrades of alabaster, is probably the richest in the kingdom; and the saloons and council-chamber and the noble banquet-hall, with its pictured walls and marvellous wrought electroliers, display a magnificence more than royal.

A few minutes in the car again, along George Street and up High Street, bring the visitor to the venerable Cathedral. The front of the Royal Infirmary, at its gate, occupies the site of the early Roman or British stronghold, which became in feudal centuries the Bishops' Castle, and saw many an episode of siege and sack. One of the crypts of the Cathedral again, Blackadder's Aisle, covers a burying ground consecrated by Ninian, the earliest British saint, about the year 395, and the lower church occupies the spot where St. Mungo reared his cell in 543. There St. Mungo's tomb and well are still to be seen, and the memory of many a famous prelate lingers. At the high Altar, while he spent a fortnight in Glasgow in 1301, Edward

I. of England made several offerings, and at the same high altar, five years later, Robert the Bruce was absolved for the stabbing of Comyn at Dumfries. David I., while still only Prince of Cumbria, or Strathclyde, came here and set up the Catholic bishopric in the year 1115. The building, as it stands, dates



GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

in part from 1175, and it was the only cathedral on the mainland of Scotland which escaped destruction at the Reformation.

From the Cathedral gate, one may take the Mount Florida car, and descend High Street, by the Bell o' the Brae, where Wallace won his victory over Bishop Beck, and past the Old Tolbooth, with its steeple, where the famous scene in "Rob Roy" took place;

through the Saltmarket, illustrious as the residence of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and the place where Cromwell and James VII. lodged, past Glasgow Green and the New Assize Courts, where Pritchard and many other criminals have been tried and hanged, across the river, and away through the working-class quarter of Hutchesontown, to the southmost suburbs of the city.

Mount Florida occupies the ground where Queen Mary's army drew up for the battle of Langside, and in a few minutes' walk one may follow the march of her attacking vanguard to the monument at Langside itself, where the brunt of the battle took place. Queen Mary watched the struggle from the hillside near Cathcart Castle, a mile to the south, and the dead were buried in the low ground in the opposite direction, near the gate of what is now the beautiful Queen's Park, adjoining the battlefield.

From that gate, a car run of a mile-and-a-quarter carries the pilgrim back, across the river at the Broomielaw to where the "Columba" or "Iona" sail from.



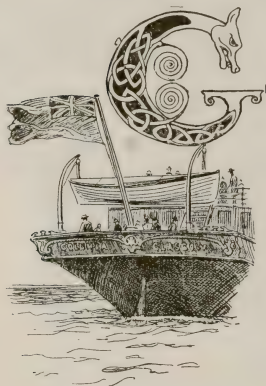
BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW.

GLASGOW TO ARDRISHAIG, VIA KYLES OF BUTE.

The far-famed steamers "Columba" or "Iona" sail daily (Sunday excepted) during summer, from Glasgow Bridge Wharf at 7 a.m., and may be overtaken at Greenock Princes Pier, at Gourock Pier, and at Dunoon, *via* Craigendoran, by trains leaving St. Enoch Station, Central Station, and Queen Street Station, Glasgow, respectively, about an hour after the departure of the steamer.

EXPRESS SERVICE via WEMYSS BAY and KYLES OF BUTE
by R.M.S. 'IONA.'

During July and August later passengers may leave Glasgow Central Station about 9.30 a.m. for Wemyss Bay, and sail thence by the "Iona" direct to Ardrishaig, arriving there in time to join the "Columba's" passengers on the "Linnet," for Oban and the North.



GLASGOW Harbour extends some three miles down the river. On a fine morning, the sail will amply repay the trouble of getting up early to enjoy it. As the steamer sweeps slowly down the harbour reaches, the shipping on each side, including the vessels of the "Anchor," "Allan," and other famous lines, can be well studied.

Kingston and Prince's Docks are passed on the left, and Queen's Dock opens on the right. Of these, the earliest, Kingston Dock, opened in 1867, is now mostly relegated to old-world "wind-jammers" and coasting craft; but the latest, Prince's Dock, with a water area of thirty-five acres, a canting

basin twenty-eight feet deep, and a graving-dock 880 feet long, gives a haven to the largest liners. Such measurements contrast strikingly with those of the harbour when James Watt made its survey, and found the water twenty-seven inches deep at the Broomielaw. But still greater marvels remain to be seen at the "Rothesai" Dock further down, with its array of appliances wielded by electric power. From first to last a sum of nine millions sterling has been spent by Glasgow on the harbour, and the revenue is some £560,000 a year. Below Queen's Dock, on the right, the mouth of the Kelvin has vastly changed since the Glasgow bishops had a country seat on its bank, and the Romans a station on the rising ground of Yorkhill above. But everywhere the old associations are submerged by the new.

Govan opposite, where the steamer touches first, GOVAN. was once a famous salmon fishery, and a hog-backed stone in its churchyard is said to mark the tomb of the British Constantine, while one of the ancient houses in the Water Row was the rendezvous of one of the Scottish kings, as narrated in a famous tale. To-day it resounds with the clang of hammer and steel, and exhibits a significant array of skeleton ships, spectres not of the past, but of the future.

From this point downward both banks are covered with famous shipbuilding yards. First on the left lies Fairfield, where many a battleship has been built. Then comes Linthouse, and beyond, at Shieldhall, are to be seen the sewage purification works for the part of Glasgow to the south of the river. Among the old Clydeside mansions now fast disappearing, Elderslie House, on the left, was built in 1782, by Archibald Spiers, one of the famous "four young men" who founded the merchant trade of Glasgow in the eighteenth century. It was occupied for a time by James Morton, whose speculations ruined the City of Glasgow Bank.

Renfrew, on the left bank of the river, was the ancient patrimony of the High Stewards or Stewarts of Scotland. A tumulus used to mark the grave of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, whom they defeated and

slew here in 1164, and a stone stood near the spot where Marjorie, daughter of Robert the Bruce, and wife of Walter, the High Steward, was thrown from her horse and killed. Her son, born that day, afterwards became King Robert II., and from that descent the Prince of Wales is still Baron of Renfrew.

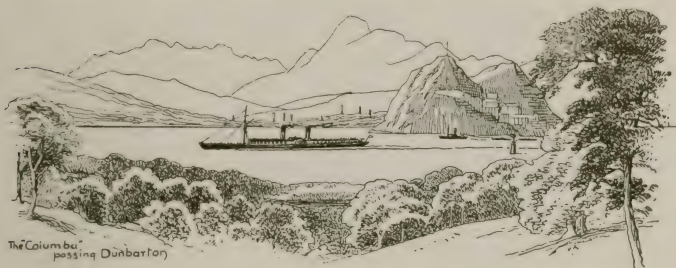
Another stone in the grounds of Blythswood House further down, still marks the spot where the Earl of Argyll was seized after the break up of his rebellion in 1685. He had forded the river in peasant's disguise, and might have escaped but for his exclamation, "Unhappy Argyll!" The Campbells of Blythswood were Glasgow traders in Queen Mary's time, and it was in the mansion of Lord Blythswood's ancestor that Cromwell lodged in Saltmarket in 1650. Many a royal visitor has been entertained at Blythswood in recent years.

The town of Clydebank, opposite, has sprung into existence within the last generation, since the shipyard of Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, now of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., and the sewing-machine works of Messrs. Singer, were planted there. Among its more recent features are the large new "Rothsay" Dock, the vast shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Beardmore, and the great Purification Works in which the chief part of the sewage of Glasgow is treated, and by means of which the river is now almost restored to an unpolluted state. Next to the undertaking of the London County Council, the Glasgow Main Drainage Scheme is the largest in the world. It serves an area of 39 square miles.

Old Kilpatrick, again, further down, was the birthplace of the patron saint of Ireland, and still reveres St. Patrick's holy well. But many ancient memories gather here upon the river banks. Erskine, on the left, was the earliest seat of the ancient Earls of Mar. It was acquired in the seventeenth century by a branch of the Stewarts of Minto, Provosts of Glasgow. They acquired also the old regalities of the Glasgow bishopric, and became Barons of Blantyre. The present mansion was built in 1828. An obelisk in the grounds commemorates the eleventh Lord Blantyre,

who passed safely through the Napoleonic wars to be killed by a stray bullet at Brussels during the insurrection of 1830. It is interesting to remember that La Belle Stewart, of the Court of Charles II., whose fine figure represents Britannia on the British copper coinage, was a niece of this house.

Bowling, on the right, forms the western terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and Dunglass Castle, farther on, was the end of the great Roman Wall; so closely have the engineers of different eras agreed in their surveys. Dunglass is marked now by the monument to Henry Bell, originator of steam navigation



on the Clyde; but it was the original seat of the Colquhouns, now of Luss. The ancient barony of Colquhoun stretches from this point to Dunbarton. Pile-dwellings and dug-out canoes have been found in the mud of the foreshore, and primeval forts and ring-marked stones on the hill above.

But the centre of interest in the region is Dunbarton Castle. A Roman fortress under the name of Theodosia in Roman times, it became the capital of the British kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, and is mentioned as Balclutha by Ossian, and made the scene of one of his poems. Curiously, "the thistle shakes there its lovely head" still, as Ossian sang, though the true Scottish thistle is rare in Scotland. The stronghold was burned by the Vikings in 780, and was the first place of confinement of the patriot Wallace after his betrayal in 1305. Robert the Bruce amused himself in his last years by building navies under its walls,

and died on the castle-hill of Cardross, a mile beyond. From its water-gate, the child-queen Mary sailed for safety to France, after the Scottish defeat at Pinkie, and twenty-three years later, the daring midnight escalade and capture of the stronghold by Crawford of Jordanhill wrought the final ruin of her cause in Scotland. In 1909 the last semblance of a garrison was removed, and the castle relegated to the position of a mere historic relic.

Beyond the castle rock, looking up the Vale of Leven, with its smoke of the Turkey-red works, one may see the brow of Ben Lomond standing against the sky.

Both sides of the firth here were formerly the property of the Earls of Glencairn, and at their seat of Finlaystone, on the left, under a yew tree still to be seen, John Knox once dispensed communion. Port-Glasgow, further on, dates from 1668. Owing to the shallows of the river, Glasgow needed a port. Dunbarton refused the honour, "as the influx of mariners would raise the price of butter and eggs to the townsmen"; so the city purchased twenty-two acres in Newark Bay, and the port sprang up. Newark Castle, the ancient turreted seat of the Maxwells, may still be seen among the smoke.

In 1811, the "Comet," the first steam vessel to ply regularly in Britain, was launched at Port-Glasgow, and now shipbuilding is one of the chief industries of the district. Curiously enough, the "Comet" was the forerunner of the West Highland line of Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., and traded as far as Fort-William and the Sound of Mull.

GREENOCK.

Port-Glasgow was building when, in 1697, part of the ill-fated Darien Expedition was fitted out at Cartdyke beyond. This is now a part of Greenock, but the town proper is of later date, owing its prosperity to the superior, Sir John Shaw, who, at his own risk, built the harbour, the greatest then in Scotland. The town was the birth-place of James Watt, and the death-place of John Galt, the novelist, and of Burns's Highland Mary, who is buried in its kirkyard. The firth here has been likened to the Sea of Galilee. On

its opposite shore the mouth of the Gareloch is guarded on one side by the "garden city" of Helensburgh, and on the other by Rosneath, seat of the Duke of Argyll.

From the next stopping-place, Princes Pier, where passengers by the Midland and Glasgow & South-Western Railways come on board, the steamer sweeps round the elbow of the firth. Off Fort Matilda here, in deep water, lies the first "Iona." She had been sold to run the American blockade, and on the

PRINCES
PIER.



"COMET" AND "COLUMBA."

eve of sailing had had her compasses set in the Gareloch, and was crossing the firth without lights, with a view to slipping off unseen, when she was run down by the screw steamer "Chanticleer" and sent to the bottom.

Gourock, where passengers embark who have come by the London & North-Western and Caledonian Railways, has also historic memories, for its castle was a Douglas possession till the overthrow of that great house in 1455; and it was from "Goraik" that in May, 1495, James IV. set sail in the good ship "Verdour," Nicholas of Bour, master, with "three hundred men, harnes and artilzerie, boden for weir," to assert his authority in the Western Isles. To-day it

GOUROCK.

DUNOON.

is a favourite wintering-place for yachts. Opposite lie the mouths of Loch Long, Loch Goil, and the Holy Loch, with beyond them the magnificent Argyllshire mountains known as Argyll's Bowling Green, now the Ardgool estate of the City of Glasgow. The shores there are strewn with pleasant watering-places, and the steamer crosses to Dunoon, the chief of these. Dunoon is the most convenient place for residents on the Holy Loch and in the vicinity of Kirn to join the "Columba."

Passengers who have come by the Great Northern, North Eastern, and North British Railways to Craigendoran, and thence by steamer, are taken on board at Dunoon. A green mound here by the pier is all that is left of the stronghold, which was probably an outpost of the earliest Dalriadic settlers in Argyll, the capture of which by the High Steward, afterwards Robert II., was the signal for Scotland to rise and throw off the domination of Edward Baliol, and within the walls of which Queen Mary visited her favourite sister, the Countess of Argyll. Behind the Castle Hill, in 1646, some two hundred of the neighbouring Clan Lamont were massacred, at the instance of the Marquis of Argyll; and in the Balgie Glen, behind the town, stood the cottage in which Burns's Highland Mary was born. It is a statue to her memory which stands now in front of the Castle Hill.

The steamer's course here leaves behind, on the opposite shore, the Cloch Lighthouse and the stately seats of Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart., descendant of King Robert III., at Ardgowan, and of Lord Inverclyde, at Castle Wemyss, with the scene at Wemyss Bay of the famous ballad, "The Carl of Kellyburnbraes." Further down the firth, the fine sea-panorama includes the town of Largs, where the Norse Hakon was overthrown in 1263, the Cumbrae islands, and the mountains of Arran; while nearer, on the wooded shore of Bute, may be made out Mount Stuart, the splendid seat of the Marquess of Bute, descendant of King Robert II. But the "Columba" makes along the Bullwood shore, first for Innellan, and then for Rothesay. Innellan was for many years the scene of

the labours of the blind preacher, Matheson, author of the fine hymn, "O love that wilt not let me go."

Beyond Innellan, Toward Lighthouse, on the right, INNELLAN. was built in 1812 by Robert Stevenson, who also built the lighthouse on the Bell Rock, and was grandfather of R. L. Stevenson, the novelist. The modern mansion of Castle Toward, beyond the point, was built in 1821 by Kirkman Finlay, the great Glasgow merchant, whose enterprise in running the French blockade did almost as much as the Battle of Copenhagen to break down Napoleon's boycott of British commerce. In the early years of last century, Finlay planted many million trees on these lonely hillsides. Within the policies stands the ruin of the older Toward Castle, seat of the Chief of Clan Lamont, where Queen Mary was entertained in 1563. It was destroyed by the Campbells in 1646, when the Lamonts were carried off, as already mentioned, to be massacred at Dunoon.

On the Bute shore opposite may be seen the little kirk of Ascog with, outside its walls, the grave of the actor, Montague Stanley, who wished to be buried where the sun would shine and the sea-spray fall. Further on, beyond Craigmore Pier, rises the Glenburn Hydropathic Establishment.

As the steamer enters Rothesay Bay, every passenger recalls Mrs. Craik's fine song:—

It's a bonnie bay at morning,
And bonnier at the noon,
But bonniest when the sun draps,
And red comes up the moon.
When the mist creeps ower the Cumbraes,
And Arran peaks are grey,
And the great black hills, like sleeping kings,
Sit grand round Rothesay Bay.

With its terraced slopes and sweeping shores and mild ROTHESAY. climate, Rothesay itself deserves the name of the Madeira of Scotland, and the ancient moated stronghold in its midst remains one of the most interesting ruins in Scotland. Built by the Norse sea-kings, it was long a bone of contention between them and the early Stewarts, one tragic episode of the strife being commemorated by the ballad of "The Bluidy Stair,"

and the tradition that the courtyard is haunted by the ghost of the victim, "the Ladye Isabel." Robert II. lived much here, and made his son, ancestor of the Marquess of Bute, constable of the castle; and here Robert III. died, heart-broken by the murder of one son at Falkland, and the capture of another by the English. From that day to this, the eldest son of the monarch has been Duke of Rothesay.

Thence the steamer sweeps on, leaving Port Bannatyne on the left, and Loch Striven, Rothesay's weather-glass, on the right, running far into the Cowal hills. Here on the Cowal shore, Colonel Campbell's fine wooded estate of South Hall is said, though wrongly, to have had the trees planted to represent the positions of the British and French armies at Waterloo.

COLIN-
TRAIVE.

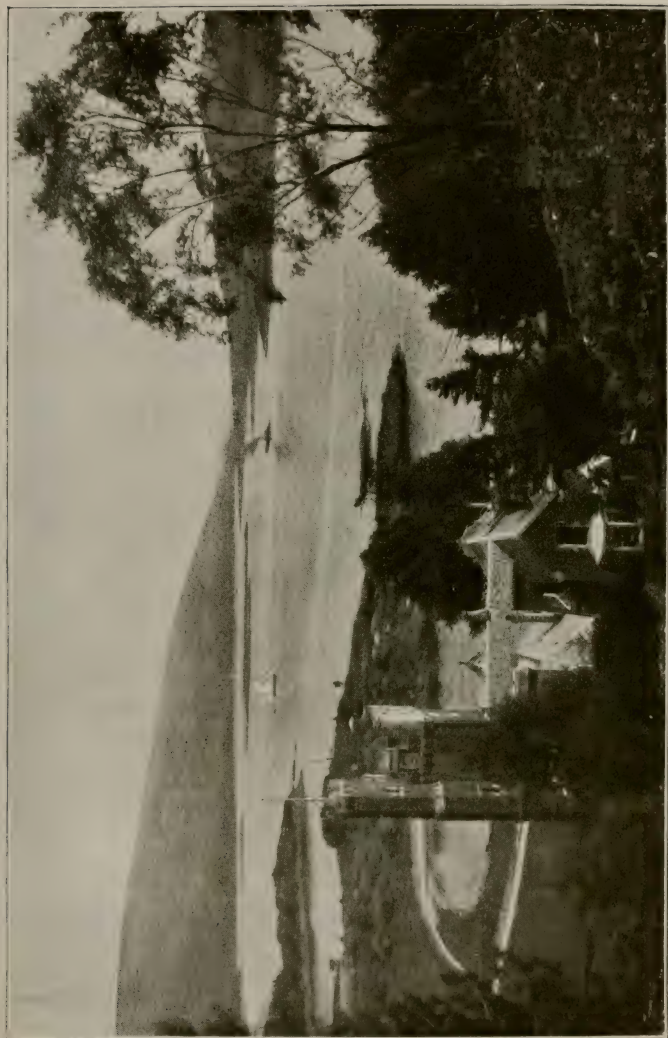
Colintraive is the landing-place of coaching and pic-nicking parties for the lovely Glendaruel, famous in song, and, just beyond, the steamer enters the winding narrows, or Kyles of Bute. So near is the shore on either side at some places, that one could almost toss a biscuit to the weedy rocks and sandy banks from which the steamer's backwash draws the clear green tide. In front and on both sides, the mountains seem to bar all passage, and it is only after a time that Loch Ridden is seen opening on the right, while on the left appears the widening channel to the

open sea. At the head of Loch Ridden can be seen the green strath of Ormisdale, and the entrance to Glendaruel. At the mouth of the loch again Eilean Dearg, the low islet marked by a solitary tree, saw the landing of Argyll's expedition, in sympathy

with the Covenanters, and against the Government of James VII., in 1685.

A little later the blowing up of the rebel ammunition and arms there by the garrison, on the appearance of a Government war-vessel, gave the little archipelago its name of the Burnt Islands. Glen





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Caladh, the seat of Mr. F. W. Fell-Clark, one of the most picturesque spots in the Highlands, overlooks the scene to-day.

But the steamer bears away to the left, and, leaving the stony-hearted Maids of Bute on the island hillside, and touching at that charming watering-place with the simple and euphonious name, Tighnabruaich, makes past the villages of Auchenlochan and Kames, for the open firth. Round Ardlamont Point, Ardlamont House, among its trees, was till lately the seat of the Lamont chief, and a few years ago formed the scene of an unsolved tragic mystery. Southward here, beyond Inchmarnock, lies Arran, with its glory of purple peaks and splintered pinnacles, with the open firth to the left, and, to the right, the long water-lane of the blue Kilbrannan Sound, and the pleasant coast of Kintyre. Loch Ranza, whose opening is to be made out on the Arran coast, was the scene of some of the more peaceful incidents in "The Lord of the Isles," and is finely described in Canto V.:—

TIGHNA-
BRUAICH.

On fair Loch Ranza streamed the early day;
Thin wreaths of cottage smoke are upward curl'd
From the lone hamlet which her inland bay
And circling mountains sever from the world.
And there the fisherman his sail unfurled,
The goat-herd drove his kids to steep Ben Ghoil,
Before the hut the dame her spindle twirled,
Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil.

Skipness Castle opposite, in Kintyre, with its massive tower and seven-foot walls, keeps memories of a still earlier time.

The "Columba" makes for Tarbert. To-day this is a favourite watering-place, and headquarters of the famous Loch Fyne herring fishery. It is the place where mails and passengers for Islay are put ashore. Coaches wait to carry them over the isthmus to West Tarbert, two miles away, where the steamer will be ready to start down West Loch Tarbert and across the open channel to their destination. Other passengers not proceeding further north have an hour and a half at their disposal, if they care to land, and for a small sum can drive to West Loch Tarbert, or Escart Bay, and back, before the "Columba" returns to pick them

TARBERT
FOR ISLAY.

up. The place has also high historic interest. Robert the Bruce built the old castle overlooking the village, and lived there for a time in 1326 (see page 120).

Thence the course lies up Loch Fyne, with Stonefield House (Mr. Colin G. P. Campbell) among its fine woods behind Barmore Island on the left, and, on the opposite side of the loch, Ardmarnock House, residence of the late Mr. D. N. Nicol, M.P. for Argyllshire. Erins and Inverneil estates succeed on the left, and, as the steamer heads in towards Loch Gilp, the upper reaches of Loch Fyne open away on the right, beyond Minard Castle and Castle Lachlan, towards Inveraray.

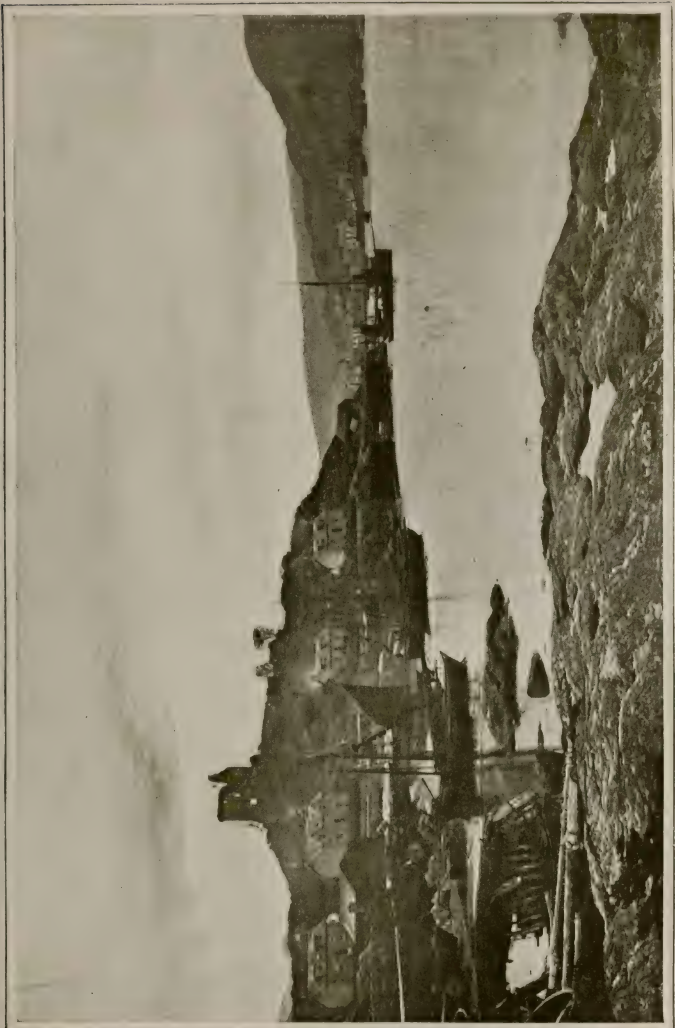
ARDRIS-
HAIG.

But the "Columba" ends her outward voyage of some ninety miles at Ardrishaig pier. Here the passengers for Oban and the North leave the steamer, and are soon aboard the "Linnet" on the Crinan Canal, or on the motor for Loch Awe. Those who intend to return by the steamer have usually a short time ashore, and the "Columba" sets out on her homeward voyage about one o'clock, on arrival of her passengers from Oban and the North.

Visitors with a single day to spend, could find no lovelier route or more enjoyable trip than this of the "Columba."

The fleet of Messrs. David MacBrayne, Limited, is comprised of thirty-five steamers. Of these, the Royal Mail Steamer "Columba" was built by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, of Clydebank. She is 316 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth (inclusive of paddle boxes), and is built entirely of steel, has two oscillating engines indicating over 3000 horse-power (500 nominal), with surface condensers, and has been refitted by Messrs. Hutson & Sons, Ltd., with two large tubulous boilers of the haystack type, made entirely of steel, with twelve furnaces. She attains a speed of 22 miles an hour, and is certified to accommodate over 2000 passengers. The "Columba" is steered by an auxiliary steam engine, and has steam bits at bow and stern, by which the vessel is warped in to the piers. Every modern improvement has been introduced on board. On deck there is a comfortable smoking-room, and, beside the magnificent companion, a cloak-room, where hand-bags, etc., can be left.

The upper saloon is luxuriously appointed, and provided with reading-tables, writing-desks, and lounges. The windows are carried round the stern, where the afternoon tea room is



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placed, and afford a fine view of the scenery behind. The breakfast and dining saloon is 8 feet high, and well ventilated, and meals are served at any time. The dining saloon (forward) for steerage or fore-cabin passengers is light and airy. The ladies' and gentlemen's cabins are elegantly fitted up, and there is a shampooing and hair-dressing establishment, with a supply of every toilet requisite. Near the main entrance to the saloon are a book-stall and a fruit-stall for cabin passengers. Steerage passengers are provided with a separate book-stall, fruit-stall, and ladies' cabin forward.

The "Post Office," where letters and telegrams are received, stamped, sorted, and distributed at every calling-place, for transmission to all parts, is of immense convenience to tourists and the inhabitants along the route. Over 270,000 letters pass through this office *in a month*; many of these are local letters between the coast towns and villages at which the steamer calls. Postal orders can be purchased, and those issued at other offices in the kingdom cashed, on board the steamer.

Letters "to be called for" should be addressed—

R.M.S. "COLUMBA,"

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NOTICES.

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION, 1911.—For the convenience of Tourists full information regarding Sailings, Tours, etc., may be obtained and Bookings effected at the Steamer Office of David MacBrayne Ltd., within the Exhibition Industrial Hall. GRANDIS

TOURIST PROGRAMME.—The Tourist Programme is not now embodied in this Guide Book. Copies may be had post free on application.

TICKETS.—Tourist and Local Tickets are issued at 119 Hope Street, Glasgow, and on Board the various Steamers.

NOTE.—Passengers with servants, luggage, etc., arriving from London or elsewhere in the very early morning can join the "Columba" at the Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, and sail in her at 7 o'clock.

At Ardrishaig passengers for Oban and the North land and proceed without delay to the Canal steamer "Linnet."

OBAN PIER.—For the convenience of railway passengers, and for the interchange of traffic at Oban, the steamers will call as advertised at the Railway Pier, which has recently been extended and improved.

FAIR HOLIDAYS.—During Glasgow Fair Holidays, *i.e.* from 14th July till 24th July, the Clyde Sailings undergo modification. Special bills will be issued and should be consulted.

HOTEL COUPONS.—List of Hotels, Lodgings, Farmhouses, etc., to let in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland sent free on application.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE.—For particulars as to Motor Car Service, running of Coaches, and sailings of Steamers, see Tourist Programme.

GUARANTEED PARTIES.—Special terms (including food if required) are quoted for large parties by the Swift Steamers on application to—

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ARDRISHAIG TO OBAN,

VIA

CRINAN CANAL.



N interesting history belongs to the Crinan Canal, which connects Loch Fyne with Loch Crinan. It is nine miles long, and was constructed to enable vessels trading between the Clyde and the West Highlands to avoid the circuitous passage round the Mull of Kintyre. It was surveyed and estimated for by Sir John Rennie, the great civil engineer, and a company under the presidentship of the Duke of Argyll undertook its construction in the year 1793. Unforeseen obstacles led to delay, and financial embarrassment



"COLUMBA" AT ARDRISHAIG.

prevented the full execution of the work. It was, however, opened in an incomplete state in July, 1801. In 1805 and 1811 accidents occurred to the embankments and reservoirs, and recourse had to be made to the Government for grants of money. These were finally expended in 1817, under the direction of Telford, the celebrated engineer; and shortly afterwards the management of the canal was taken over by the Caledonian Canal Commissioners, with whom it still remains. The waterway has fifteen locks, and the summit level is supplied with water from eight lochs, at an altitude of about 800 feet, among the Knapdale hills on the south side. The last serious accident occurred on the evening of 2nd February, 1859, when the embankments of several of these lochs gave way. The repairing of the damage cost about £16,000, and the canal was re-opened on 1st May, 1860. For many years the swift passenger traffic was conducted by means of a track-boat drawn by horses, with postillions in brilliant scarlet uniforms; and Queen Victoria used this mode of conveyance when on her visit to the Highlands in 1847. In "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," the royal traveller wrote:—"The light on the hills was beautiful as we steamed down Loch Fyne. At five we reached Loch Gilp, and all landed at Lochgilphead (Ardrishaig). We and our people drove through the village to the Crinan Canal, where we entered a most magnificently decorated barge, drawn by three horses ridden by postillions in scarlet. We glided along very smoothly, and the views of the hills—the range of Cruachan—were very fine indeed." At a later date, to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing traffic, the present elegant saloon steamer "LINNET" was built.

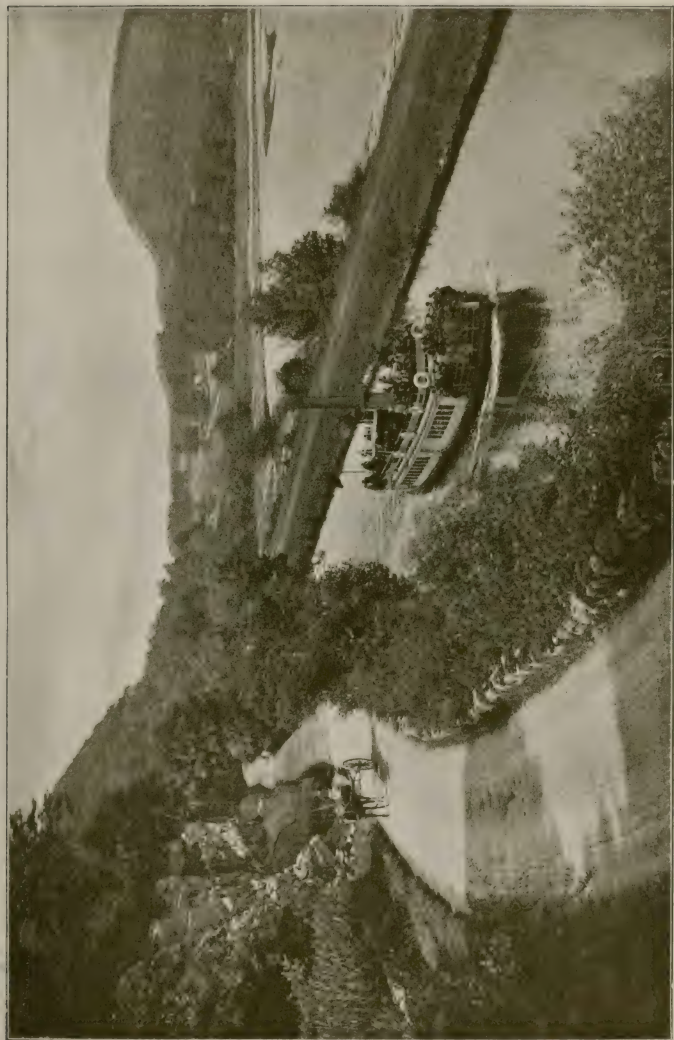
The "LINNET" starts at 1 P.M. On the opposite shore of Loch Gilp may be seen Kilmory Castle (Sir Arthur J. Campbell Orde, Bart.). Five minutes after leaving, appears on the left Glenfyne Distillery, at the foot of a fine wooded glen, and higher on the hillside a pretty waterfall makes a leap of fully 100 feet. In a few minutes more, the town of Lochgilphead,

CAIRNBAAN

famous as the place where peace was signed with Donald of the Isles in the fifteenth century, comes into view on the right. It is a fashionable summer resort at the present day. In the near fore-ground stands Christ Church, with, adjoining it, the residence of the late Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; and on the left appear the beautifully wooded grounds and ivy-covered mansion-house of Auchindarroch (Mr. Alastair M. Campbell). Half-an-hour after leaving Ardrishaig, the "LINNET" reaches Cairnbaan (White Cairn), so called from a cairn that once stood there, in which was discovered a cist, or stone coffin. In this neighbourhood are several "menhirs," or standing stones, and groups of "petroglyphs," including cup and circle markings, of great interest to the antiquary. The series of locks here (nine within a mile), delays the steamer, which takes about forty-five minutes to the distance, and passengers generally prefer to walk. At lock No. 8—the last of the ascending series—traces of the devastation caused by the accident of 1859 are still plainly visible. On emerging from the valley and descending to the lower level on the west side, the canal skirts the base of the Knapdale Hills, and has to the right the great level of Crinan Moss, about 5,000 acres in extent, now being turned to account for its deposit of peat.

At the base of the hills bounding the plain on the north and east, can be seen the village of Kilmartin, and close by it the ruins of Carnassarie Castle (see page 43); while on a clear day a peep may be got of the peaks of Ben Cruachan (3,800 feet), sixteen miles east of Oban. At hand to the right, on the slope of a finely-wooded hill, rises the noble mansion of Poltalloch, the seat of Col. Malcolm, C.B., whose estate stretches for about forty miles in one continuous line. Colonel Malcolm is MacCallum More, whose Gaelic designation is so often confused with that of MacCailean More, the Duke of Argyll. The mountains of Scarba and Mull now appear in the distance.

About fifteen minutes after leaving the lower lock, the steamer reaches Bellanoch Bay, with the prettily-situated village of Bellanoch on its shore; and on the



From a Photo by]

CRINAN CANAL.

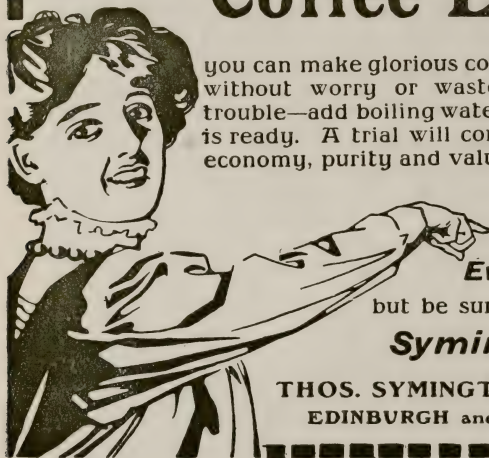
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right bank of the canal flow the river Add and the waters of Inner Loch Crinan. In a few minutes the "LINNET" passes Kilmahumaig, where, previous to the 16th century, stood a fine chapel. The burying-ground is still in use, and, on the opposite side of the glen, a green mound crowned with a stone seat was the spot from which, in the olden days, the Lords of the Isles were wont to dispense justice. A remarkable rock called the "Lion of Crinan," from its striking resem-



"LINNET" AND "CHEVALIER" AT CRINAN.

blance to a lion *couchant*, may now be observed on the right, while further off, on a bold promontory, rises Duntroon Castle, a comparatively modern building erected upon the ruin of an ancient stronghold. During the wars of Montrose, Colkitto Macdonald proposed to attack Duntroon, and sent his piper to reconnoitre. The poor fellow found the garrison on the alert, and was himself made prisoner in one of the turrets. From that situation, nevertheless, he managed to warn his master by playing the well-known air, "Shun the Tower," and Colkitto passed by and left him to his fate. Very shortly, however, the "LINNET" arrives at Crinan, the western terminus CRINAN. of the Canal, and half-a-minute's walk brings her

passengers to the pier, where the "CHEVALIER" or other vessel waits with steam up.*

The course of the steamer lies across the mouth of Loch Craignish, at the head of which may be seen Barbreck House (Mr. James A. Campbell). To port, the Sound of Jura sweeps away southward between the mountains of Knapdale and Kintyre, and the islands of Jura and Islay. The conical "Paps of Jura," twenty miles away, rise to 2,000 feet. Astern, upon the Knapdale coast, Downie House was the spot where Thomas Campbell, the poet, spent some of his early student days, and got the hint which started him to write "The Pleasures of Hope."

Fifteen minutes after leaving Crinan the steamer passes between the point of Craignish and the island of Garbreisha by the "*Dorus Mor*," or Great Door, through which the tides run with a velocity of nearly eight miles an hour. It was here that in 1820 the first "COMET" was wrecked, the tide and a strong wind together proving too much for its feeble four-horse-power engine. Doubling the point, we come in sight of Craignish Castle (Colonel Gascoigne), at the head of Loch Beg. The schistose rocks here claim the attention of geologists, being pierced in some places by trap-dykes. One of these, rising high above the surrounding strata, is often mistaken by tourists for a fragment of some feudal fortress.



CRAIGNISH.

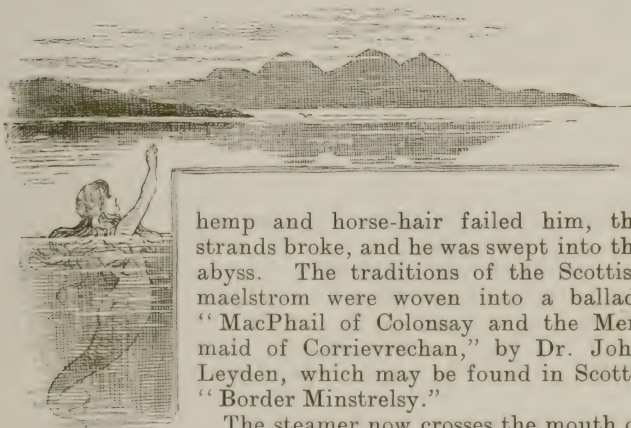
Beyond Craignish Pier, at which the steamer usually calls, there opens, on the left, a good view of the strait between Jura and Scarba, where surges the celebrated whirlpool of Corryvrechan. The Atlantic tide, rushing with prodigious velocity—about eighteen miles an hour—through the strait, and impeded in its course by a great sunken rock that rises to within some fifteen fathoms of the surface, is thrown into such violent commotion that the roar of the waves can be heard for many miles. After a westerly gale and

* Immediately after starting, the dinner-bell rings for Cabin passengers, and as the strong sea-air, which has been plainly perceptible for fully half an hour, whets one's appetite, the meal is usually well patronised. Steerage or Third-Class passengers dine in the Fore-Cabin about half an hour afterwards.

with a flood tide, the waves of Corryvreckan leap mountains high, and the truth of the description becomes apparent :

“ Or that your eye could see the mood
Of Corryvreckan’s whirlpool rude,
When dons the Hag her whiten’d hood.”

Among stories of the famous whirlpool perhaps the finest is of a Norse rover, who wooed the daughter of a Highland chief, and was promised her hand if he would anchor for three days in the strait. Cables of



hemp and horse-hair failed him, the strands broke, and he was swept into the abyss. The traditions of the Scottish maelstrom were woven into a ballad, “MacPhail of Colonsay and the Mermaid of Corrievreckan,” by Dr. John Leyden, which may be found in Scott’s “Border Minstrelsy.”

The steamer now crosses the mouth of Loch Melfort, and passes to the right the island of Shuna (Mr. G. A. Maclean Buckley).

Rounding the point, we enter the Sound of Luining, with the Island of Lunga (Major Macdougall), on our left, and, steaming along the coast for three miles, arrive at Black-Mill Bay. The gable of the old mill from which the place takes its name may be noticed standing close to the shore, and a little to the left, Ardlarach House (Mr. W. G. Willison), has for its steading, further inland towards the right, the model farm of the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Near Black-Mill Bay three rocks, remarkably alike when looked at from a particular position, are called the

BLACK-MILL
BAY, LUING.

Cobblers of Lorne. At certain states of the tide the surface of the sea is here covered with thousands of miniature whirlpools. These are the subsiding eddies of the furious tide-race from the Atlantic, whose rush through the narrow passage between Scarba and Lunga, gives that strait its name of Bealach-a-choinglas, the Pass of the Grey Dog. But soon, after passing Phladda Lighthouse and the Island of Belnahua, appears on the right the village of Cullipool. There, and on Belnahua, extensive slate quarries are worked.

Two or three miles west of the lighthouse lie the Isles of the Sea, of which the largest is Garveloch. On the summit of the northernmost—Dunconnel—are the remains of a large fortification. Its builder, Connel, crossed from Ireland about the eleventh century. The southmost island in the chain, *Eileacha Naomh* (Holy Isle), has on its eastern shore, St. Columba's landing-place and well—a spring of delicious water. Near this are the remains of two beehive structures, the ruins of a chapel, an underground cell of neat construction, and an old burying-ground with sculptured stones which are fast disappearing beneath the untrodden soil. A little to the south of the burying-ground, on a sunny slope, is a small stone circle with a cross rudely engraved on one of the stones. Tradition points to this spot as the burial-place of St. Columba's mother. An interesting description of this island was given under the title of "Hinba," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for February, 1880.

The steamer now beats, for a short time, on the waters of the broad Atlantic. To the left lies Mull, with its bold black bluffs and lofty mountains, Ben Mhor, Ben Buie, and Ben Talla. Away to the west stretch the Ross of Mull and the low-lying Ardalanish Point, a few miles beyond which lies Iona. And to starboard may be noticed the Strait or Sound of Cuan, separating Luìng from the next island, Seil.

Shortly, by a very narrow and rocky channel, almost invisible till we are close upon it, the steamer glides between the islands of Easdale (left), and Seil

(right), and arrives at Easdale* harbour. The village has a population of about 900, and the slate quarries afford employment to about 300 men and boys. These quarries have been wrought for about 200 years, and the largest was sunk to a depth of 300 feet, when, in 1879, the sea broke in. The men are hardy, industrious, and intelligent, and first-rate boatmen, while many are artillery volunteers maintaining a high rate of efficiency.

On the coast of Seil, a little way outside the harbour, another very prominent trap-dyke may be observed.

The course now lies up the narrowing Firth of Lorne. On the left we pass Sheep Island, and on the right, at Barnacarry Point, a curious rock, resembling a squat frog, known as the Frog of Lorne. Here, looking back, we get a good view of the bridge that spans the sound between the island of Seil and the mainland. It is 30 feet high, to allow small coasting craft to sail underneath, and is said to have been the first bridge in Britain which joined an island to the mainland. On our right, Loch Feochan winds away inland, and on the left rises the island of Kerrera.



GYLEN CASTLE.

Gylen Castle, built on a rocky promontory of the island, was a stronghold of the Macdougals of Dunollie. The Macdougals were ancient enemies of the Campbells, who had ousted them from their lordship of Lorne, and after the defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh the Marquis of Argyll, chief of the Campbells, took summary vengeance on the Parliament's enemies and his own. He sent General Leslie

* Owing to the condition of Easdale harbour this call is not guaranteed.

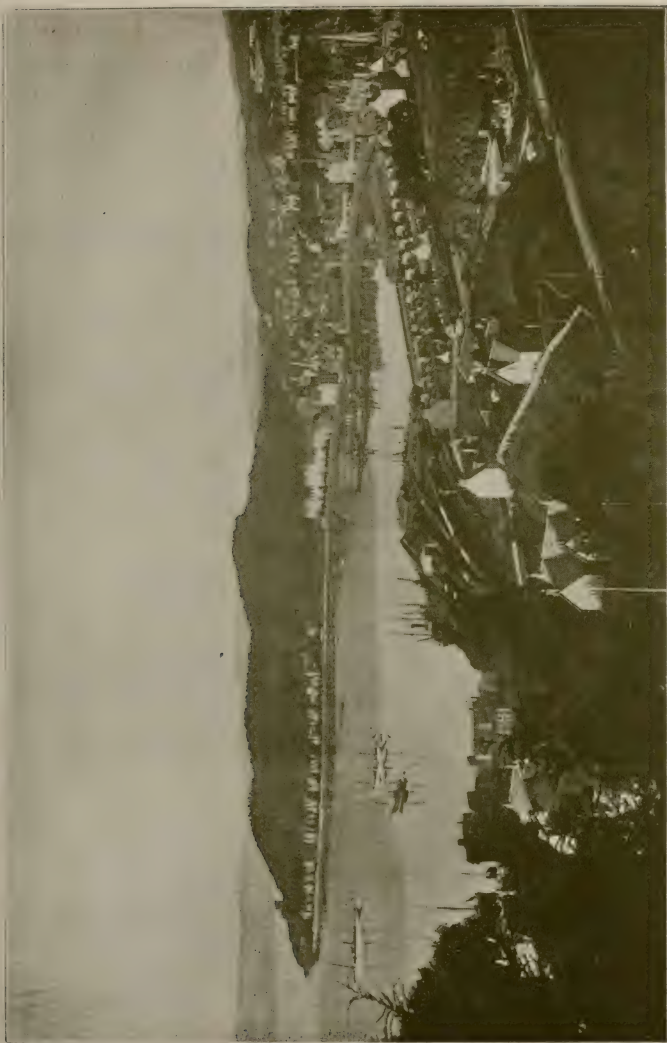
into the west, Gylen and Dunollie were burned, and the famous palladium of the Macdougals, the Brooch of Lorne, disappeared. Kerrera was the place where Alexander II. died in 1249, on his way to suppress a revolt of the Western Islanders; tradition points out the spot at Dalrigh, or the King's field, to the present day. It was also on Kerrera that Hakon of Norway held his great gathering of island chiefs before sailing to the battle of Largs.

Within the Sound of Kerrera, on the right, in a finely-wooded hollow, appears the castellated mansion of Gallanach (Mr. J. Patten M'Dougal), near the site of a pre-historic fort, in which human bones and implements were found. A few minutes afterwards, on the same shore, we pass Kilbowie Lodge (Mr. George H. B. Hill), then, picturesquely perched on a grey conglomerate cliff, Altnacraig (Mrs. John A. Beith), once the summer residence of the late Professor Blackie, and further on, Dungallan House (Trustees of the late Col. Arnold).

OBAN. Oban*, "the Charing Cross of the Highlands," is a most convenient centre for making excursions in all directions. The place originally belonged to Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, but since his time there have been several changes of ownership. The principal proprietors now are the Trustees of the late Robert Macfie, Esq., of Airds, the Church of Scotland Trustees, and Captain A. J. Macdougal of Dunollie, who own respectively the southern, central, and northern portions of the town.

The place may be said to date from 1713, when a trading company from Renfrew opened a store there. A hundred years later the "Comet" and other steamers began to call, and the town began to grow. The rental in 1847 was £1719, and is now over £40,000. Oban is now lit by electricity, and a new

* At Oban, those land who desire to make the tours of Staffa and Iona, Loch Sunart, Loch Scavaig, Loch Coruisk, Skye, Gairloch, and Loch Maree, or to enjoy any of the numerous short popular sails to Loch Creran, Loch Corry, Lochaline, Loch Spelve, etc.; also those who wish to proceed by *morning steamer* to Ballachulish (for Glencoe), Banavie and Inverness. Those *en route* for Inverness who wish to avoid the early start from Oban remain on board, and go on to Ballachulish, Fort-William, or Banavie, joining the Inverness steamer at those places on the following morning.



From a Photo by

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road leads from the esplanade to the beautiful sandy bay set apart for bathing. There are many large and splendidly appointed hotels, and the hillsides are studded with villas, most of which are let in the season. There are ten churches and six banks, and a newspaper is published weekly. This newspaper, the *Oban Times*, has a very large and world-wide circulation. Occupying a position of great natural beauty, with a mild and healthy climate, and commanding views of unrivalled scenery, Oban has deservedly become a favourite resort of the tourist. As the late Professor Blackie, our gay Grecian Gael, quaintly put it—

“For Oban is a dainty place ;
In distant or in nigh lands,
No town delights the tourist race
Like Oban in the Highlands.”

Many spots of great interest lie in the immediate neighbourhood. Of these, the chief is Dunollie Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lords of Lorne,



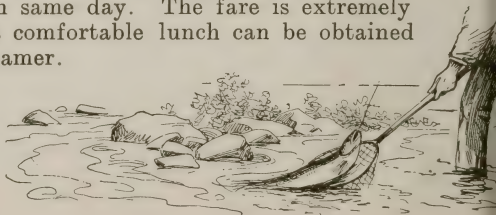
at the northern horn of the bay. The ivy-clad donjon, or keep, is the principal part now extant, but traces remain of other buildings, and originally the castle was of large proportions, and was doubtless protected in the usual manner by outworks, moat, and drawbridge. This “Fort of Olaf,” as its name runs, has a place in the *Annals of Ulster*, as early as the year 685. The present lineal representative of the ancient Lords of Lorne, once so powerful as to defy and defeat the warrior king, Robert the Bruce, is

Captain Alex. John Macdougall, whose mansion stands in a hollow behind the ruin. The Brooch of Lorne snatched from the shoulder of the Bruce in the combat near Tyndrum, and lost at the burning of Gylen Castle, was restored some sixty years ago, and is preserved among the treasures of the family. Scott describes the trophy in his "Lord of the Isles."—

"The Brooch of burning gold
That clasped the chieftain's mantle-fold,
Wrought and chased with rare device,
Studded fair with gems of price,
On the varied tartans beaming,
As thro' night's pale rainbow gleaming."

Two years after the struggle at Tyndrum, Bruce defeated Macdougall in the Pass of Brander, and from that day the fortunes of the Macdougalls dwindled. Upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile nearer Oban, stands the huge conglomerate mass of the *Clach-nan-con*, or Dogs' Stone. Tradition says that Fingal used this rock as a stake to which he tethered his celebrated dog Bran. Four miles south of Oban, too, lies the inland Loch Nell, with Cuchullin's grave at its foot, and the famous Serpent Mound.

Among the many excursions from Oban, one of the most interesting and delightful is a day's trip to Loch Awe. Those who are not returning to Glasgow by the Crinan Canal, or those who have come to Oban by rail, should take the morning steamer to Crinan, go on to Ardrishaig through the Crinan Canal, and return to Oban the same evening by motor to Ford, steamer "Lochawe," on Loch Awe, and train; a full account of the latter part of the journey will be found in the following pages. Those who merely wish to see Loch Awe can leave Oban by morning train to Loch Awe Station, take the sail on the loch by steamer "Lochawe," and return same day. The fare is extremely moderate, and a comfortable lunch can be obtained on board the steamer.



ARDRISHAIG TO OBAN,

VIA LOCH AWE.



HE well-known "Royal Route" to Oban is from Ardrishaig by way of Crinan, but the route by way of Loch Awe gives a choice to the tourist. For succession of beautiful and impressive scenery, for delightful interchange of hill

and glen, wood and river, lake and mountain, the route is unrivalled, even in the Highlands; while history, tradition, and poetry have invested many of the localities with the richest associations.

The first part of this route, from Glasgow to Ardrishaig, by the "Columba" or "Iona," has already been described (page 20). At Ardrishaig, a motor is in readiness, which proceeds to Ford, at the south end of Loch Awe, a distance of about 14 miles. On the way, near Kilmichael-Glassary, lies Kirnan, where stood "the home of the forefathers," of Thomas Campbell the poet, referred to in his exquisite "Lines on Visiting a Scene in Argyllshire."

"In the silence of twilight's contemplative hour
I have mused in a sorrowful mood
On the wind-shaken weeds that embosom the bower
Where the home of my forefathers stood.
All ruined and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree,
And travelled by few is the grass-covered road
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod
To his hills that encircle the sea."

The still more charming valley of Kilmartin further on, with its wood-clad slopes, its neat village, its handsome parish church, and its ancient castle, forms one of the most picturesque combinations to be witnessed anywhere in Scotland. A mile beyond, Carnassarie Castle was built in Reformation times by

FORD.

John Carswell, translator of Knox's "Forms of Prayer" into Gaelic, who was made Bishop of the Isles in order to transfer the temporalities to his master, Argyll. Then soon, running through Craigin-tairve Pass with its bold acclivities, and skirting Dog's Head and Elderline lochs, the motor arrives at Ford Pier. The steamer voyage thence to Lochawe Pier, at the north end of the loch, runs to nearly thirty miles. An excellent lunch will be found in the airy cabin of the "Lochawe," and, as a rule, the sharp drive through the crisp air makes travellers fain to satisfy the wants of nature, as well as to feast their eyes on its beauties.

The quiet loveliness of the loch cannot fail to please the eye, while its twenty-four islands have all stories of love and revenge, pious labours and daring deeds, of which the remains of castles and monasteries are the crumbling memorials. Innis Connel, close to Portinsherrick, keeps the ruins of Innis Connel Castle, ancient seat of the lords of Lochawe, ancestors of the earls of Argyll, and was the stronghold which originated the Campbell watchword, "It's a far cry to Lochawe." And at Kilchrenan, above Taychreggan, Cailean Mor himself, the founder of the race, lies buried. Then beyond Port Sonachan, Innis Fraoch

PORT
SONACHAN.

was the isle where, according to Ossianic tradition, a dragon guarded the apples of immortal youth. Ben Cruachan (3,800 feet) towers aloft here, and, at the head of the loch, Glenstrae and Glenorchy have at their feet the ruins of Kilchurn, seat of the Breadalbane ancestors, of which a romantic story is told. Its lord, Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, had been long absent in foreign wars, and the rumour came that he was dead. His spouse, Penelope-like, afterwards re-married. At the feast, however, a beggar appeared who refused to drink the health of the pair unless the bride herself filled the cup. The lady did this, and the beggar drank and returned the goblet. Then the bride gave a cry, for in the bottom lay Glenorchy's ring, and looking up she saw that the beggar was Glenorchy himself. Glenstrae and Glen-



KILCHURN CASTLE.

orchy were originally possessions of the Macgregors, but these clansmen were gradually ousted by the Campbells, and the last of them were hunted with dogs along the side of Cruachan. Dr. John Leyden has a fine poem on the subject:—

In the vale of Glenorchy the night-breeze was sighing
O'er the tombs where the ancient Macgregors are lying;
Green are their graves by their soft murmuring river,
But the name of Macgregor has perished for ever.

To the right, on a distant mount, appears the monument to Duncan Ban M'Intyre, the Highland bard; and on the left, the magnificent Pass of Brander, with its precipitous rocky sides and deep black waters. At Lochawe Station passengers quit the steamer, and complete the journey to Oban, about sixteen miles, by train. The line runs through the Pass of Brander, with its inky waters and wild precipices narrowing till the loch seethes into the river Awe. This spot was the scene of the battle between Wallace and the Irish chief Macfadyen, and further down, the Bridge of Awe saw the final battle between Bruce and Macdougall of Lorne, and forms the scene of

LOCHAWA
STATION.

Scott's tale, "The Highland Widow." On the right, Inverawe House (Mrs. Campbell of Dunstaffnage) was the scene in 1756 of the famous Ticonderoga vision, recounted in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's "Tales of the Highlands," and contains many interesting Highland relics. Bonawe beyond is famous in song. Taynuilt has the first monument erected to Lord Nelson; and the lovely Glen Lonain was the home of Ruskin's ancestors. It seems strange to recall the fact that this region once seemed likely to become the iron-smelting district of Scotland. But the fuel was wood, and the furnaces had to be damped out always for twenty years till the timber grew again. The vista of Loch Etive, looking eastward from Taynuilt, is one of the loveliest in Scotland.

Further on, Achnacloich, with Mrs. Nelson's picturesque mansion, faces, on the other side of the loch, the substantial parish church of Ardochattan, surrounded by the graveyard of the old Macdougall lords of Lorne. Ardochattan Priory was founded in the fourteenth century by the Macdougals, and was the scene of a council held by the patriot Wallace, and of a Parliament of Bruce which was the last in which Gaelic was spoken. Beyond Kilmarnaig, under the railway bridge at Connel, may be seen Ossian's famous Falls of Lora, and further on, appears the modern mansion of Campbell of Dunstaffnage. On a wooded peninsula, washed by the tides of Loch Etive, stands the residence of the early Scottish kings, the regal Dunstaffnage, still stately in its ruin. On the other side of the loch are seen the Ossian country, Benderloch, the Pictish Beregonium, and Loch Nell, with the walls of its thrice burned castle peeping above the tall trees (see following chapter).

But, descending Glencruitten, the Valley of the Knolls, with many charming glimpses of Oban Bay, the line passes Oban Electric Lighting Station, and, emerging from the Drimamhargie cutting, arrives in Oban station.

OBAN TO GLASGOW.

A Supplement describing the route from Oban to Glasgow, can be purchased on board the Steamer.

OBAN TO BALLACHULISH
(FOR GLENCOE),
FORT-WILLIAM, AND BANAVIE.



UT of beautiful Oban Bay the steamer sweeps between green-mantled Dunollie and the north end of Kerrera, on which may be seen the monument to the late David Hutcheson, of the Mac-Brayne line of steamers. Further out, in Loch Linnhe, lies the island of Lismore

(*Great Garden*), with its lighthouse, and beyond it the Sound of Mull, with Duart Castle frowning darkly upon the high range of the Morvern Hills.

To the right, in the background of mountains, Ben Cruachan, with his twin peaks almost in line, reigns monarch alike of Loch Etive and Loch Awe, while in the nearer foreground Dunstaffnage Castle on its wooded peninsula in Loch Etive, keeps memories of the days when it was the Scottish capital, and held the Stone of Destiny, now at Westminster.

Dunstaffnage is supposed to have been of Pictish origin. Tradition declares the Stone of Destiny to have been Jacob's pillow. It was brought from Ireland by Fergus, who deposited it first at Iona. Kenneth II., about the year 850, its resting-place here being no longer safe on account of Norwegian

inroads, removed it from Dunstaffnage to Scone, and Edward I. carried it to Westminster Abbey, where it rests under the chair in which the monarchs of the British Empire are crowned. An ancient monkish distich runs:—

“ NI FALLAT FATUM, SCOTI, QUOCUNQUE LOCATUM,
INVENIENT LAPIDEM, REGNARE TENENTUR IBIDEM.”

“ Unless the fates are faithless grown,
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er is found this sacred stone,
The Scottish race shall reign.”

“ There were Scots,” says Sir Walter Scott, “ who hailed the accomplishment of this prophecy at the accession of James VI. to the crown of England.” Kenneth M'Alpine transferred the seat of government from Dunstaffnage to Forteviot about 845, and Dunstaffnage only re-appeared in the national annals when Robert the Bruce took possession of it after his victory over Macdougall of Lorne in the Pass of Brander. The castle and its domains were granted in 1436 to Campbell of Loch Awe, and the stronghold is understood to be the Ardenvohr of Scott's “ Legend of Montrose.” Colkitto Macdonald was hanged there in 1646, and just a century later Flora Macdonald, for her part in helping the escape of Prince Charles Edward, was a prisoner within its walls.

Two miles above Dunstaffnage, in Loch Etive, is the cataract of Connel, Ossian's Falls of Lora. The bed of the loch contracts there, till it is barely 200 yards broad, and, being interrupted by a ridge of sunken rocks, the tides, which rise about 14 feet, rush with such tremendous force through the narrow channel that the roar of the waves may sometimes be heard several miles off. On the shore of Ardmucknish Bay, about a couple of miles from Connel, are the two remarkable eminences, *Dunmacsniochan*, and *Dun Bhail-an-righ*, said to be Ptolemy's *Beregonium*, the Pictish capital of Scotland. Tradition has it that Fergus built a fortress here—at any rate there are the remains of a vitrified fort. This is the Selma of Ossianic tradition, and the Fort of the Sons of Uisneach of the beautiful legend of Deirdre. Many

spots in the neighbourhood may be identified with the localities of the Celtic Homer, *e.g.*, Lochlin (Loch Linnhe), Eta (Etive), etc.

The tower now seen on the right is Loch Nell Observatory, and on the other side of the hill lies the Campbell seat of Loch Nell Castle, restored in 1883. On Lismore rises Tirefuar Castle, an ancient Scandi-

LISMORE.



DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE.

navian watch-tower, as well as the remains of the cathedral and castle of the ancient Bishops of the Isles; but the island is chiefly famous as the seat, in the sixteenth century, of Macgregor, Dean of Lismore, who made the earliest extant collection of Ossianic poetry. Of the monastery and other remains on the island, many interesting details are given in Brown's "Memorials of Argyllshire," and in Lord Archibald Campbell's "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition." The steamer now passes on the right the mouth of Loch Creran and the island of Eriska (Mr. G. A. Clark-Hutchison), with its red stone mansion. Soon we get a good view, to the right, of Airds (Mr. Lang Anderson), situated at the head of the bay, and higher up, among the trees, Drimneil. When abreast of the bluffs—the western termination of Airds Bay—the voyager may notice a strange rib of rock forming a natural arch,

which can best be likened to the fossilized leg of some gigantic mammoth.

APPIN. From the next stopping-place, Airds Pier, Appin, a ferry plies to Lismore. Further north appear on the left Sheep Island, with its limestone quarries, and on the right Barriemore House (Mrs. Campbell). Stalker Castle, on a rocky islet, was built by Duncan Stewart of Appin, to lodge his relative, King James the Fourth, when on a hunting expedition here. It was bartered away to Campbell of Airds in 1614 for an eight-oared birlinn, by a later Chief of Appin, in his cups, but is now the property of Mr. Stewart of Acharra. The name of the islet on which it stands—Sgeiran-Sgairbh (the Skerry of the Cormorant)—furnished the slogan of the Appin Stewarts. These Stewarts were descendants of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, the John of Gaunt of Scotland, who led the Scottish Borderers at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. They became lords of Appin and Lorne by marriage with a Macdougall heiress. One of the chiefs, the Black Knight of Lorne, married the widowed queen of King James I., and his son Sir John, married the Fair Maid of Galloway, heiress of the great Black Douglasses, and became ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Atholl.

After leaving Appin pier, the island in front is Shuna, perhaps the Inisthona of the Ossianic poems, with the ruins of Shuna Castle a little to the right, and on the mainland opposite, almost entirely concealed by a thick wood, is Appin House (Mr. M'Alpine Downie). Rounding Shuna we have on the left the mountains of Morvern, Kingairloch, and Ardgour, on the right the green hills of Appin, and straight ahead is caught the first sight of brave old Ben Nevis, hoary and scarred by the ravages of time, but still towering proudly above all his fellows. Along the Morvern coast may be got here a glimpse of Castle-na-Churn, crowning a conical hill at the entrance to Glen Sanda. Forty minutes after leaving Appin we pass on the right Ardsheal House (Mr. A. P. Cameron), once one of the seats of the Stewarts of Appin. The family warmly espoused the cause of the Stuarts in the



LOCH LEVEN

Rebellion of 1745, and their estates were confiscated, but were restored about 1770. After the battle of Culloden, Colonel Charles Stewart, the chief of the clan, hid in a cave behind a waterfall in Ardsheal Hill, until he was able to escape to France. The scene of the famous Appin murder described in R. L. Stevenson's "Kidnapped," lies at the foot of the hills further on.

We are now entering Loch Leven, and in a few minutes arrive at Ballachulish Pier, where passengers land who intend to drive up Glencoe (see p. 55). As the steamer sweeps round after leaving the pier, there may be noticed, charmingly situated in the wood at the foot of the glen on our right, Ballachulish House (Captain Beresford Drummond). Ballachulish Hotel, on the wooded point, has beside it the little mount on which James of the Glens was unjustly hanged for the Appin murder. Loch Leven Hotel, on the other side of the narrows, guards the old ferry. Further off, Altshellach House was the seat of the late Right Rev. Alex. Chinnery Haldane, Bishop of Argyll; and on the high hillside rises the red-roofed Highland seat of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, present owner of Glencoe. Glencoe is now seen in the distance, bending away towards the right, the entrance guarded by the conical Pap of Glencoe, while Loch Leven runs about eight miles through the glen on the left. Invercoe House, and the ruins of MacIan the chief's house, are in the wood close to the foot of the Pap. Between the head of Glencoe and the head of Loch Leven is that bit of General Wade's military road, yclept "The Devil's Staircase," to which applies the paradoxical couplet—

"Had you seen this road before it was made,
You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade."

The view here, east or west, at sunset, is magnificent.

From Kirn, on the Clyde, all the land on our right, and nearly all on the left, has been Argyllshire, but Inverness-shire now comes in. On the right Onich Pier has beside it the manse of Onich, for many years the residence of the late Rev. Alex. Stewart, LL.D., famous under his literary name of "Nether Loch-

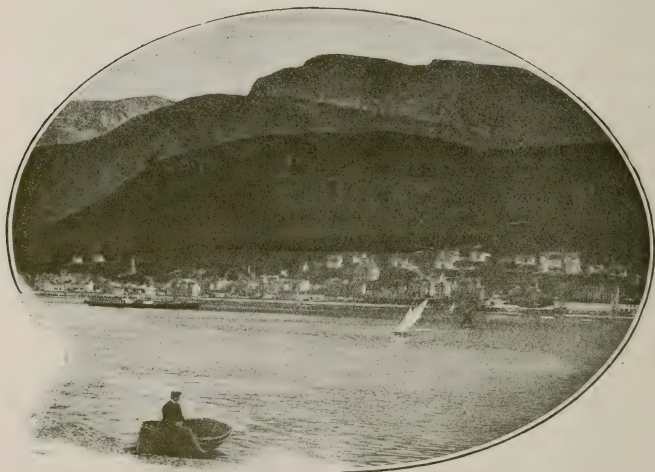
BALLA-
CHULISH FOR
GLENCOE.

ONICH.



aber." The Celtic Cross beyond was erected to his memory. Nestling in a clump of trees near Cuilchenna Point, Cuilchenna House was for some years a resort of the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod.

In the direction of Glencoe, after rounding the buoy off the point, can be distinguished the upper workings of the celebrated Ballachulish slate quarries,



FORT-WILLIAM AND BEN NEVIS.

the largest in Scotland, now wrought for over two hundred years, and away in the distance at the head of Loch Leven are the wonderful new works and town of Kinlochleven, seat of the industry of the British Aluminium Company. To the left may be observed Ardgour House, and shortly, passing through the narrows of Loch Linnhe, we arrive at Ardgour Pier. ARDGOUR Fifteen minutes afterwards there comes in sight (on the left) Conaglen, seat of the Earl of Morton, at the foot of Conaglen deer forest. Close to the shore may be seen the rock on which Glengarry was killed in 1828, by rashly leaping overboard from the stranded steamer "Stirling Castle." There now appears, on the right, another view of Ben Nevis, while straight in front lies the Great Glen, through which ascends the Caledonian Canal, and in a few minutes we arrive at Fort-William.*

FORT-
WILLIAM.

Known at different periods of its history as Gordonsburgh, Duncansburgh, and Maryburgh, this little Highland town has of late years been very much improved by the new houses and villas that have sprung up in the outskirts. It has various first-class hotels, and good private accommodation; a plentiful supply of pure water from the side of Ben Nevis has been introduced at considerable cost; and the sanitation is almost perfect, owing to the slope on which the town is built, and to the action of the open sea. Fort-William was the first burgh in Britain to generate electricity by water-power for the lighting of its streets, public buildings, and private houses, and the installation has been a complete success. The Fort, situated at the northern end, was originally built by General Monk, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, to overawe the turbulent Highlanders, and was re-erected, but on a smaller scale, by William III. It withstood sieges during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and was garrisoned until 1864, when the Government sold it to the late Mrs. Cameron Campbell of Monzie, superior of the town.

North of Fort-William, on the banks of the River

* Through passengers by morning steamer for Caledonian Canal and Inverness land here, and proceed by rail to Banavie.

Lochy, the ruined Inverlochy Castle is said to have been at one time a royal palace, where King Achaius signed a treaty with Charlemagne, and to have been inhabited afterwards by Banquo, Thane of Lochaber. It subsequently passed into possession of the Comyns, whose ambition and turbulence caused their ruin. On the plain near the castle, in 1645, the desperate battle took place between the Marquis of Montrose and the Marquis of Argyll, so admirably described in the "Legend of Montrose." Argyll sought safety on board his galleys anchored in Camus-nan-Gall, a bay on the opposite shore, while his force was overwhelmed with a loss of 1500 men.

Close to the suspension bridge over the Lochy stands the distillery from which comes the celebrated whisky, "Long John," or "Dew of Ben Nevis," and further on, at the foot of the great mountain at Torlundie, rises the new Inverlochy Castle, residence of the late Lord Abinger. Here Queen Victoria resided for some time in the autumn of 1873. Her Majesty afterwards sailed from Banavie to Inverness through the Caledonian Canal on board the "Gondolier," one of the steamers owned by David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Fort-William, Corpach, and Banavie are most convenient centres for many excursions. In particular the following places are all well worthy of a visit:—The parallel roads of Glen Roy; Glen Nevis, where are two fine waterfalls; and Prince Charlie's Monument in Glenfinnan, at the head of Loch Sheil, where on the fateful 19th of August, 1745, the hero of Jacobite romance raised his standard and gathered the clans, for his romantic attempt to win back the throne of his ancestors.

A roadway, starting from Achantee, in Glen Nevis, ascends to the summit of Ben Nevis, on which the Scottish Meteorological Society erected an observatory at a cost of £6000, and maintained it for many years.

Passengers proceed by rail from Fort-William to
BANAVIE. Banavie (Lochiel Arms Hotel), a distance of about
CORPACH. four miles, or Corpach (Corpach Hotel), the sea
 entrance of the Caledonian Canal, about a mile further
 on. On the way to Corpach, the series of locks which



From a Photo by

GLEN NEVIS, FORT-WILLIAM.

[J. Valentine & Sons.]

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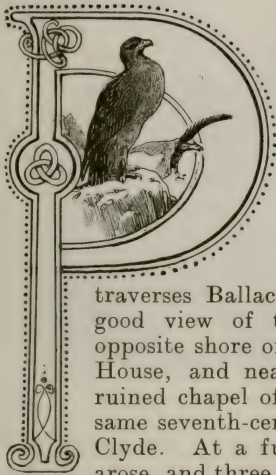


NATURALLY
MATURED.

Supplied on Messrs. MacBrayne's Steamers.

gives entrance to the canal, is known as Neptune's Staircase. Close by stands an obelisk erected to the memory of Colonel John Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras at the head of the 92nd Highlanders.

GLENCOE.



ILGRIMS to the historic Pass of Glencoe disembark at Ballachulish. The drive thence through the glen and back, in one of the well - appointed coaches that await the arrival of the steamer, is one of the most famous in Scotland. The route

traverses Ballachulish village, and affords a good view of the slate quarries. On the opposite shore of Loch Leven appears Callart House, and nearer hand lie the island and ruined chapel of St. Munn, named after the same seventh-century saint as Kilmun on the Clyde. At a funeral service here a quarrel arose, and three men were slain, one of whom, falling across the altar, caused its desecration, and the chapel was allowed to go to ruin. From time immemorial, however, the island has been the common burial-place of the neighbouring clans, and it contains very ancient and quaintly carved tombstones. The old and curious superstition of *Faire Chlaidh* survives here, the belief being that the person last buried has to keep watch till relieved by the next comer, who in turn becomes warder. On dark nights a light, the spirit of the warder going his rounds, is said to be seen moving among the graves.

As the road approaches Glencoe, Invercoe House, the seat of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, one of Canada's foremost statesmen, rises on the left, and a passing glimpse is got, in the wood, of the ruins of old Invercoe, the seat of the Macdonald chief at the time of the massacre.

The road here crosses the river Coe, and turns to the right up the glen. Shortly we pass some of the ruins of the homes of the massacred clansmen, and the events of that terrible night in 1692 may be



THE SISTERS, GLENCOE.

recalled, when the ruthless soldiers of William III., sent at the instigation of Breadalbane, after being received with Highland welcome by the chief, and entertained with Highland hospitality by his followers, repaid the debt by slaying man, woman, and child. The scene of slaughter is now marked by a tall cross erected to the memory of those who fell, and, as significant a monument, the huge boulder is pointed out from which the signal shot was fired to begin the massacre.

But the scenery of the glen itself is perhaps the most magnificent in Scotland. On the left, a peak called the "Chancellor" presents a fac-simile of his

Lordship's be-wigged head. On the other side of the glen a long black gash in the cliff is the mouth of the almost inaccessible "Ossian's Cave." Further on, at the Queen's View, the road bends into the middle of the glen, affording a magnificent prospect in both directions. At the head of the pass the mountains of Buachaille Etive, or twin "Shepherds of Etive" keep watch. The rugged "Sisters," three other great mountain masses, overlook the "meeting of the waters," where three torrents unite, and between two of the "Sisters" lies the ravine, to all appearance impenetrable, in which the Macdonalds of old hid their stolen herds.

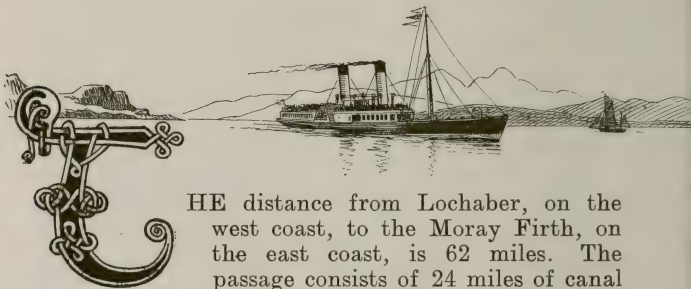
The drive occupies in all hardly three hours.



BANAVIE TO FORT-AUGUSTUS, FOYERS, AND INVERNESS,

VIA

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.



THE distance from Lochaber, on the west coast, to the Moray Firth, on the east coast, is 62 miles. The passage consists of 24 miles of canal and 38 miles of natural water, Loch Lochy (10 miles), Loch Oich (4 miles), and Loch Ness (24 miles). The whole length of the canal measures only four miles more than a straight line drawn from one extremity to the other. The canal was surveyed first by James Watt in 1773, as a means of opening up the Highlands and stopping the tide of emigration; and again in 1803 by the famous engineer, Telford. Finally, it was opened from sea to sea in 1822, at a total cost of a million sterling. For a time the navigation was abandoned, but the construction was improved and the canal reopened in 1847. The locks are each 160 feet long, and 38 feet wide, and the depth of water in the locks and reaches is from 17 to 18 feet. Vessels up to 1000 tons burden can pass through. The chief difficulty lay in making the part of the canal between Banavie and Gairloch, owing to the numerous rapid streams that flow from the west

side into the Lochy. Culverts were constructed to convey these waters under the canal to the river, and the level of Loch Lochy was raised 12 feet in order to cause its waters to flow into the Spean at Mucomer.

From Banavie perhaps the best view is to be got of Ben Nevis, the monarch of all British mountains, with the sun dispelling his morning crown of mist. He is 4406 feet in height—114 feet higher than Ben Macdhu, once reputed the highest in the United



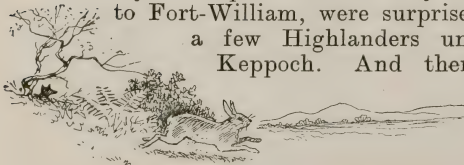
ALLAN-NAN-CREACH.

Kingdom—and is 24 miles in circumference at the base. Fort-William appears below, by the shores of Loch Linnhe, and nearer, on the banks of the river which gives it its name, rises the historic ruin of Inverlochy Castle (see page 54).

Tor Castle ruin, on the west bank of the Lochy, not far from the canal, was at one time the residence of a chieftain of Clan Mackintosh, but the Camerons captured it, as well as the lands around. Tradition points to this place as the spot chosen by *Ailean-nan-Creach*, or “Allan of the Forays,” to have recourse to the oracle of the “*Tigh Ghairm*,” or “House of Invocation.” Allan was one of the Cameron chiefs of the fifteenth century, who desired to extend the family

estates by means fair or foul, and did so, taking the lands of his weaker neighbours by the power of the sword, and stealing their cattle by *creach* or foray. As years advanced, the remembrance of his dark deeds came home to him, and conscience made him a coward. In desperation, he resolved to unveil the future by extorting answers from the spirits of evil. Having met them here, his first and only question was, what acts ought he to perform to obtain pardon for his guilt? He was told he might obtain forgiveness by building seven churches throughout the country, one for each of his great forays. This he did, and the ruins of the churches are still to be seen at Kilmallie, Kilcoral (St. Cyril's), Kildonan, Kilchoan in Knoydart, Arisaig, Morvern, and Laggan in Badenoch. A little further on, a dyke on the left, running up the hill, forms the march between Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. The house on the left is named Strone. A fine view can be obtained of Glenloy, with its beautiful river descending to the Lochy through a lovely glen luxuriantly clothed with trees. On the east side of the river, at the foot of the mountain, amid trees, stands Erracht House, the birth-place of Lieutenant-General Sir Allan Cameron, K.C.B., who served with great distinction in the first American war, in Egypt, Sweden, Spain, and all through the Peninsular War, and who in 1793, raised in the short period of three months the 79th "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders.

Three-quarters of an hour after leaving Banavie
 GAIRLOCHY. the steamer reaches Gairlochy. Here are two locks, giving entrance to Loch Lochy, the first of the chain of lochs linked together by the canal. This loch is ten miles long, with an average breadth of one mile. The whole region is full of memories of the last fateful Jacobite Rebellion. A mile away, to the right, lies Spean Bridge, where the first shots of the rising were fired, and Captain Scott and his two companies of royal troops, on their way from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, were surprised and captured by a few Highlanders under Macdonald of Keppoch. And thence the road runs



eastward, up Glen Spean, to Loch Laggan and the neighbourhood of Ben Alder, where, after the collapse of his enterprise, Prince Charles harboured for a time with Cluny Macpherson at the famous "Cage." On the left lies Achnacarry, the seat of Cameron of Lochiel. Near it still stand the ivy-clad ruins of the old castle, in which Prince Charles spent a few days after the raising of his standard at Glenfinnan, and which, after the defeat of the Highlanders at Culloden, was burned by the Duke of Cumberland and his "red soldiers." For the part taken by Lochiel in the rebellion of 1745, the estate was confiscated by the Crown, and its noble owner remained many years an exile in France; but it was afterwards restored to him. Near the castle flows the Arkaig, a wild romantic stream, with wooded banks, dark pools, and a pretty islet at its mouth. From the river towards the north, stretches the "Dark Mile," a noble avenue, where gigantic trees so interweave their branches that in summer the sun can scarcely pierce the canopy. From its upper end, Loch Arkaig runs in a northerly direction for about fourteen miles. The loch lies amongst the wildest scenery, and along its shores, once resounding with the voices of strong men, and the mirth of children, there is now eternal silence, broken only by the bleat of the sheep or the belling of the red deer, the only denizens of that wide district. From its sides branch off many glens and corries, the home of the eagle and the stag. On the west side of the loch, in Lochiel's Forest, the Scots firs wave luxuriantly, and the heather grows in some places to the height of six feet.



"Yea, too, in Mealy Glen,
The heart of Lochiel's fair forest,
Where Scots firs are darkest, and amplest, and intermingle
Grandly with rowan and ash."

Along the shores of Loch Arkaig, Prince Charles wended his solitary way after Culloden, and a cave in the middle of the Dark Mile afforded him shelter for a time.

On the east side of Loch Lochy stands Glenfintaig House, and near Invergloy, the charming mansion

of the Glengloy estate (Major Bailey), there is an ancient water beach at an elevation of 1278 feet above the present sea level.

A few miles east from Invergloy, the parallel roads of Glen Roy form a feature of the greatest interest to the geologist. Their existence was unknown to the scientific world till after the third volume of Pennant's "Tour in Scotland" had been published, in 1776. In 1817, Dr. MacCulloch, President of the Geological Society, presented to that society a memoir, in which the roads were described, and regarded as the margin of lakes once embosomed in Glen Roy. Subsequent examinations have suggested that the formation of these roads was due to the action of glaciers. This was the view held by Tyndall, Agassiz, and others, and remains the one generally accepted as correct. Upon the hill on our right we see Altruadh (Mr. W. G. Bellairs), and a little further on Corriegour.

At Kinloch-Lochy, in 1544, a fierce battle was fought between the Frazers and MacDonalds of Clan Ranald, which got the name of *Blàr nan léine*, or "The battle of the shirts," because, from the heat of the day, the combatants stripped to their shirts. From this terrible *melée*, it is said, only four of the Frazers and ten of the five hundred of Clan Ranald escaped alive.

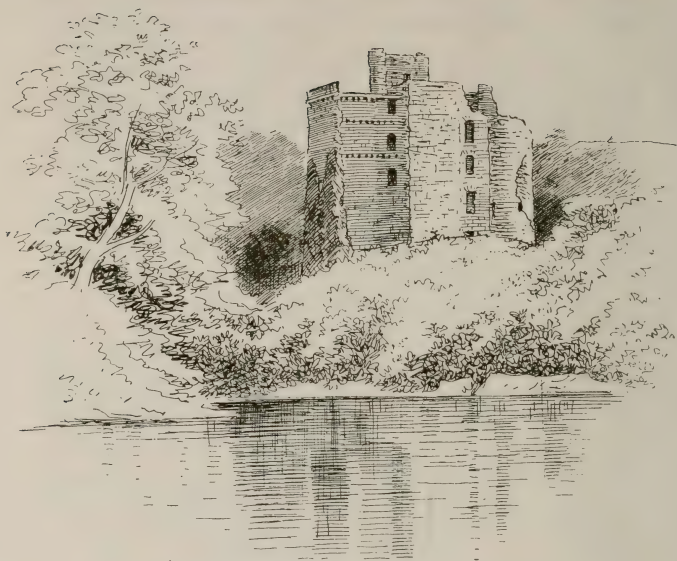
LAGGAN

At Laggan, as the steamer again enters the canal, the burying-place of the MacDonalds of Glengarry may be seen on the left. Three-quarters of a mile from Laggan, the canal debouches into Loch Oich, which is three and a half miles long, and fully a furlong in mean breadth, and forms the highest reach of the canal navigation, being 100 feet above sea level. It has some pretty islets, and is surrounded by scenery which unites Alpine grandeur with the softest sylvan beauty. Near the south-west extremity of Loch Oich a strange old monument, with an apex representing seven human heads, stands by a spring which has the significant name of *Tobar-nan-ceann*, "The well of the heads." The deed of which this stone tells was characteristic of its time. Keppoch sent his two sons to France to be educated, and in

their absence died, leaving the management of the estate to seven kinsmen. On the return of the sons of the chief, their ruthless relatives murdered them, and took possession of their land. The bard of Keppoch urged Glengarry to vengeance, and this monument tells the result. The inscription runs in Gaelic, English, French, and Latin:—

AS A MEMORIAL
OF THE AMPLE AND SUMMARY
VENGEANCE
WHICH, IN THE SWIFT COURSE OF
FEUDAL JUSTICE,
INFLECTED BY THE ORDERS OF
THE LORD M'DONELL AND AFOSS,
OVERTOOK THE PERPETRATORS OF
THE FOUL MURDER
OF
THE KEPPOCH FAMILY,
A BRANCH OF
THE POWERFUL AND ILLUSTRIOUS
CLAN
OF WHICH HIS LORDSHIP WAS
THE CHIEF,
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY
COLONEL M'DONELL OF GLENGARRY,
XVII. MAC-MHIC-ALAISTER,
HIS SUCCESSOR AND REPRESENTATIVE,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
1812.
THE HEADS OF THE SEVEN MURDERERS
WERE PRESENTED AT THE FEET OF
THE NOBLE CHIEF
IN GLENGARRY CASTLE,
AFTER HAVING BEEN WASHED
IN THIS SPRING;
AND EVER SINCE THAT EVENT,
WHICH TOOK PLACE EARLY IN
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY,
IT HAS BEEN KNOWN BY
THE NAME OF
"TOBAR-NAN-CEANN,"
OR
"THE WELL OF THE HEADS."

At Invergarry is the ruin of the old castle, so long the home of the chiefs of the MacDonnells of Glengarry, whose patronymic was *Mac-Mhic-Alaister*. The rocky headland on which it stands was called *Creagan nam Fitheach*, and supplied the slogan or war-cry of the clan. It was hither Prince Charles came riding, on the night after Culloden, and here he enjoyed his first substantial meal from a brace of



GLENGARRY CASTLE.

salmon a fisher had caught in the loch. Alas! for that hospitality the "red soldiers" burnt this eyrie of the mountain eagle. Strangely enough, some eighty years later, another prince in almost similar circumstances visited the spot. Gustavus, eldest son of the King of Sweden, deposed in 1809, during his education in Edinburgh, made an excursion here. On that occasion "Glengarry awaited the Prince's arrival at the boundary of his property with a numerous following in full Highland garb, with bagpipes, broadswords, and targets, and a barrel of whisky." Near the castle a fine new residence was built by the late proprietor, Mr. Edward Ellice, formerly M.P. for St. Andrews.

Invergarry lies in the middle of the west side of Loch Oich, and the scenery here has often been compared to the most picturesque portions of the Rhine.



From a Photo by

LOCH OICH.

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A road runs through this glen to Tomdoun Inn, and Glenquoich deer forest, where King Edward for several seasons was the guest of the late Lord Burton. Thence the road goes by Loch Hourn to Glenelg, on the west coast.

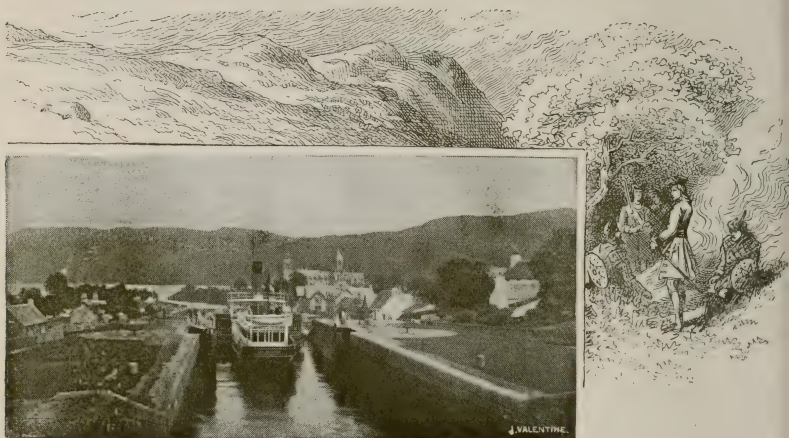
At the north end of Loch Oich, near Cullochy Lock, CULLOCHY. Aberchalder was the place where Prince Charles Edward rested and made his final dispositions on the night of 26th August, 1745, before proceeding, belted and plaided, and in high spirits, to his expected encounter with Sir John Cope on the high pass of Corrievairack behind. When the Highlanders crossed the pass next day they found Cope in full retreat to Inverness.

About two miles from Cullochy, at Kyltra Locks, passengers may land, and walk two miles along the canal banks, to join the steamer at Fort-Augustus. FORT-AUGUSTUS.

The old Fort was built by General Wade, in 1729, to overawe the clans that had taken part in the rising of 1715, and it accommodated about 800 officers and men. Two grim bastions, the green moat with its stone bridge, the officers' guard-room, the engine-house, and the military well, are nearly all the remaining relics of the past. It was shelled from the "Battery Rock," and taken after two days, by the Jacobite forces just before the battle of Culloden, and was afterwards re-occupied by the victors of that encounter. Here a number of the Highland lairds were detained after the battle; here the bleeding head of Roderick Mackenzie, the young Edinburgh lawyer, was delivered to the Duke of Cumberland as that of Prince Charlie; here Lord Lovat was confined in a dungeon before being taken to London for execution; and from these walls issued the companies of savage soldiery who laid waste and almost depopulated the neighbouring country.

In 1773 the Fort was visited by Dr. Johnson and James Boswell, on their way to Skye; and here Mrs. Grant of Laggan, authoress of "O where, tell me where," met her future husband, and set herself to learn the Gaelic language. Fort-Augustus was occupied till the Crimean War, and was sold in 1867 for

£5,000 to the father of the late Lord Lovat, who, nine years later, made it over, with sixteen acres of the surrounding land, to the Benedictine Order, the revenues of the adjoining farm of Borlum being added as an endowment for 19 years. A noble pile of buildings, the seat of the Order in Scotland, now rears its walls where once the military fort stood. The cost



FORT-AUGUSTUS.

of the monastery is estimated at £80,000, and that of its future church at not less than £50,000. The institution comprises a quadrangle of four distinct buildings—the College, Monastery, Hospice, and Scriptorium—connected by exquisite cloisters in the purest early English style.

Fort-Augustus (Lovat Arms Hotel and Douglas Hotel) is a favourite retreat for anglers, as capital salmon and trout fishing can be had on Loch Ness, and on the rivers and fresh-water lochs in the immediate neighbourhood. The picturesque spot is also becoming a popular resort for summer visitors, especially since the building of several new villas.

About two miles from Fort-Augustus, on the right,

Glendoe remains one of the most sweetly rural and wildly romantic spots in the Highlands. This glen was the birth-place and early home of General Fraser, killed at Saratoga, in Burgoyne's expedition.

Loch Ness is 24 miles long, and has an average breadth of a mile and a half. The depth is very great—in some places 900 feet, and for this reason the loch has never been known to freeze, a fact which has given rise to many superstitions. The hills on each side are luxuriantly clothed with oak, ash, birch, and fir, intermingled with a thick undergrowth of hazel, holly, and other varieties of copse-wood. Few will forget the sylvan beauty of these shores, either in autumn, when the glory of the purple heather, or, in early summer, when the furze and broom, with their green and gold, and the fragments of red granite crags, give a variety of colouring seldom seen, whilst the peculiar sheen of the water of the loch completes a picture of sweet enchantment.



The first stage from Fort-Augustus, on the north shore, is Invermoriston, where the old family mansion of the Grants of Glenmoriston looks out upon the loch. Here an impetuous mountain stream comes down. Formerly the fall barred the ascent of salmon, but operations have been undertaken to enable the fish to run, and the upper reaches of the river were a few years ago stocked with salmon fry. The river scenery, including the fall, is well worth a visit. There is a beautiful drive hence to Loch Duich and Loch Alsh in the Sound of Skye. This road, once the main road to Skye, passes through the birch-wooded nooks of Glenmoriston, gradually gets wilder as it rises through Glen Cluny, and finally plunges into the depths of Glen Shiel, a rugged caldron shaded by sharp peaks that rend the clouds and echo back the ceaseless roar of the torrent thundering at their base.

INVER-
MORISTON.

As the steamer continues its course, a small stream may be seen leaping down the side of the mountain, on the left. The cataract is known as "Alt Suidhe," or the "Resting Burn," and has a fierce tragedy connected with it. In the early years of the 17th century a feud existed between the Macdonells of Glengarry

and the Mackenzies of Ross-shire, and a party of the Macdonells crossed the hills to Beaully, and burned the church of *Cill-a-Chriosd*, in which was a congregation of Mackenzies. In the pursuit that followed, the leader of the Macdonells sprang across a chasm of the Alt Suidhe. An adventurous Mackenzie leapt after him, but falling short, hung by the branch of a tree which he had grasped. Macdonell turned and cut the branch with his knife, and the unfortunate Mackenzie dropped into the gulf and was killed. The pibroch composed by Macdonell's piper, while *Cill-a-Chriosd* was burning, is still known by the name of the church.

FALLS OF
FOYERS.

A little further on, on the opposite side of the loch, the steamer draws into Foyers' Pier, near which are the far-famed Falls of Foyers.

The river Foyers rises among the mountains of the Monadhliath, runs thirteen miles along a high-based glen, overhung with wild mountains, and here makes two falls of 40 and 90 feet respectively. The spray rising from the greater fall has given it the name of *Eas-na-Smùid*, the Fall of Smoke. The scenery around is strikingly grand and picturesque. Standing amidst the spray of the torrent, Burns wrote:—

“ Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where through a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear, astonished, rends.
Dim seen through rising mists and ceaseless showers,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, lowers;
Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
And still, below, the horrid caldron boils.”

Within recent years the river above the fall has been turned to account for the successful making of aluminium.

On the opposite side of Loch Ness Mealfourvie rises to a dome-like summit of 2,400 feet. Divach Burn, which empties itself into Loch Ness near Urquhart Castle, rushes down the northern side of the mountain, traversing a deep glen, and making an



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FALLS OF FOYERS.

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10

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enormous leap, which, in times of heavy rain, may advantageously compare with the lower Fall of Foyers.

Two miles beyond Foyers, the steamer touches at Inverfarigaig Pier, near which the pass of that name, an opening very little broader than the roadway which runs through it, forms one of the most romantic gorges in this part of Scotland. Both sides are covered with

INVER-
FARIGAIG.



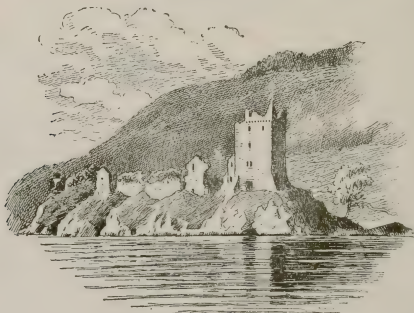
"GONDOLIER" AT FOYERS.

wood, except where the bald-headed Black Rock rises like a weather-beaten guardian of the pass. The summit of this rock was in ancient times the site of a vitrified fort, called Dun Jardil. A distinguished geologist, Dr. James Bryce, was, in July, 1877, killed by a fall of rock while examining the strata in this pass, and a memorial stone, marking the spot where the accident occurred, has been erected by geological friends.

Re-crossing Loch Ness to the northern shore, the steamer calls at Temple Pier, near the hoary ruin of Urquhart Castle. The stronghold was besieged by Edward I. when trying to subdue Scotland, and was the scene on that occasion of a romantic incident.

TEMPLE
PIER.

The garrison was hard pressed, and on the point of being forced to yield, but the governor was eager to save the life of his wife. She was accordingly clad in rags, and driven from the gate, and she told the besiegers she was a beggarwoman who had been shut up with the garrison by an accident, but that now they had driven her forth because food was running short. The English believed her tale and let her go, and presently, when they saw her safe, the garrison sallied forth and were cut down to a man. Urquhart Castle ruin



URQUHART CASTLE.

reminds one of the poet's words—"Time has made beautiful that which at first was only terrible."

Glen Urquhart belongs to the Countess of Seafield, whose residence, Balmacaan, has for many years been let, with the shootings, to Mr. Bradley Martin of New York. The painter Phillip had a cottage in the glen, near the falls of Divach, and a comfortable and well-kept hotel at Drumnadrochit forms a favourite summer resort. On the occasion of a visit in the autumn of 1860, the late Shirley Brooks contributed a letter to *Punch*, which helped to make the place famous. "The inn," he wrote, "whence these lines are dated, faces a scene which, happily, is not too often to be observed in this planet. I say happily, sir, because we are all perfectly well aware that this world is a Vale of Tears, in which it is our duty to

mortify ourselves, and make everybody else as uncomfortable as possible. If there were many places like Drumnadrochit, persons would be in fearful danger of forgetting that they ought to be miserable." Frank Leslie, editor of the *Belfast News*, also wrote the following verses in an old "visitor's book":—

"Stop, Traveller! with well-pack'd bag,
And hasten to unlock it;
You'll ne'er regret it, tho' you lag
A day at Drumnadrochit.

Stop, Angler! with your rod and creel,
If you with trout would stock it;
I have nae doubt ye shall do weel
To stay at Drumnadrochit.

Stop, Artist! with your sketching-book,
For gin ye can but tak' it,
At Urquhart Castle ye should look—
'Tis close to Drumnadrochit.

Stop, every one! who would combine
Care both of health and pocket;
You'll find short bills and breezes fine
Prevail at Drumnadrochit."

John Bright, a frequent visitor to the spot, wrote:—

"In Highland glens 'tis far too oft observed,
That man is chased away and game preserved;
Glen Urquhart is to me a lovelier glen—
Here deer and grouse have not supplanted men."

Shirley Brooks and his friend, John Phillip, made frequent excursions from Drumnadrochit through Glen Urquhart to Corrimony, and across the hill to Glenaffric, "a glen of the most exquisite beauty." The road lies through every variety of Highland scenery, rich and wooded, wild and bleak, and past a fierce, grim cataract, called the Dog Falls. It was in the same region, also, in Strathglass, that Prince Charles Edward was sheltered for a time by the outlaws, who procured him a change of dress by way-laying and killing an officer's servant on his way to Fort-Augustus with his master's baggage.

Four miles from Temple Pier the steamer passes Abriachan pier. It is a pretty little spot, with a steep ABRIACHAN.
slope partially wooded, and a rural hamlet perched

on a grassy eminence. The stream here has a picturesque channel, leaping by a series of steps to Loch Ness. A curious old burying-ground close at hand has some quaintly carved stones and a rude font, from which St. Columba, according to legend, baptised the heathen Picts.

On the north-eastern extremity of Loch Ness stands
ALDOURIE. Aldourie, the beautiful residence of Mr. Edward G.



Fraser Tytler, and the birthplace of Sir James Mackintosh, philosopher, statesman, and historian. Next, on the opposite side, Dochfour House, a fine modern building in the Italian style, is the seat of Mr. J. E. B. Baillie and his wife, Lady Burton. A little further on, the river

Ness pours out of the loch, and about half-a-mile beyond, the steamer passes through Dochgarroch lock.

About three miles from Dochgarroch, Tomnahurich, the "hill of the fairies" rises from a level plain. On its summit, reached by a zigzag road through the woods that clothe its sides, is Inverness's "City of the Dead," of which it might be said, as Shelley said of the grave of Keats outside the walls of Rome, "it would almost make one in love with death to be buried in so sweet a spot." Tradition says that the prophet-bard, Thomas of Ercildoune, is buried here, and that the hill was piled over his remains, a tomb as eternal, and almost as great, as the pyramid built over the bones of Cheops. There are many legends about this hill, which is said to have been a favourite haunt of the elfin folk.

INVERNESS. A few minutes after passing Tomnahurich, the steamer arrives at her destination, Muirtown, the landing-place for Inverness. Here cabs and omnibuses are in waiting, and passengers will find plenty of good accommodation in the town. On a fine evening, with the sun going down, the view of Inverness and its surroundings is lovely. The picturesque castle on its elevated site, the broad clear river winding its way to the sea, and the hills in the background gay with purple heath and green fern, form a beautiful picture in the mellow light. In the distance the wooded braes of the "Black Isle" have a charming effect, whilst



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INVERNESS.

[D. Whyte, Inverness.

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the Moray Firth shines like a sheet of silver all the way down to Fort-George.

The capital of the Highlands has a population of about 26,000. It was made a burgh in the twelfth century by William the Lion. The business part of the town occupies the level on both sides of the river, and new streets and numerous villas stretch along the terraces which rise above. The Castle Hill is the most accessible point from which a view can be obtained, and very fine this is, stretching from Meal-



INVERNESS FROM THE CASTLE.

fourvonie at Loch Ness to Ben Wyvis in Ross-shire, with hill and valley, river, firth, and woodland in rich panorama. The wooded hill which ends the range west of the Castle Hill is Craig Phadric, well known to the antiquarian for its remains of a vitrified fort, one of a chain that may be traced along the coast and through the Great Glen. At Craig Phadric St. Columba is believed to have visited and converted the Pictish King Brud.

In the town itself the visitor will observe the New Town Hall, erected at a cost of £12,000, and opened in January, 1882, by H.R.H. the late Duke of Edinburgh. The building originated in a bequest of

£5,000, left by a neighbouring proprietor, the late Mr. Grant of Bught. In front of the Town Hall stands a very handsome fountain, the gift of an old Invernessian, the late Dr. Forbes, and in its foundation is embedded the old "*Clach-na-cudain*" or "Stone of the Tubs," from which, in days gone by, all public proclamations were made. Union Street is generally admired for its regular and lofty buildings; and the railway station, the hotel on one side, and suite of offices on the other, form a fine block.

Professor Blackie declared that, allowing for its smaller proportions, Inverness could hold its ground against the best cities of the world, and was in many of its features superior to most of them. He wrote a well-known sonnet in praise of the northern capital:—

"Some sing of Rome, and some of Florence; I
Will sound thy Highland praise, fair Inverness."

Shakespeare's reference to its atmosphere, too, in "*Macbeth*," is so apt, that it forms one of the proofs of his having personally visited Scotland:—

"This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses. This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting martlet, does approve
By his loved mansionry that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here."

The islands in the river are a favourite resort in the summer evenings. They lie about three-quarters of a mile above the town, and are connected with each other and with the roadway on either bank, by means of suspension bridges.

Four miles from Inverness, the battlefield of Culloden keeps many brave and pathetic memories of the day when the Stewart cause was finally crushed in 1746. There stands the great Cumberland Stone from which the Butcher Duke directed the battle. There is to be seen the Well of the Dead to which so many dying men crept to assuage their thirst during the night that followed. And there, green lines among the heather, are to be seen the trenches in which the Highland dead were buried, according to

their tartans, it is said. Coaches leave the town for Culloden every morning during the season, and return in time for the afternoon steamer.

The popular health resorts of Strathpeffer, Nairn, and Forres, with first-class hotel and hydropathic accommodation, are also very accessible, and can be reached by no more delightful route than that of the Crinan and Caledonian Canals and Inverness.

From Inverness two most enjoyable short circular tours can be made—by taking train to Kyle of Lochalsh, steamer *via* Broadford and Raasay, to Portree and Gairloch, coach *via* Loch Maree, to Achnasheen, and train to Inverness, or *vice versa*; or by rail to Kyle of Lochalsh, steamer to Portree and Ullapool, coach to Garve, and train to Inverness, or *vice versa* (see pages 91, 108, 135).

Those who decide to visit Loch Maree and return to Oban through the wilder scenery of the Sound of Skye, take the morning train to Achnasheen and partly by coach, and partly by steamer on Loch Maree, reach Gairloch the same night, embarking there on the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on the swift steamer for Oban, *via* Sounds of Skye and Mull. An account of this route is given on pages 91, 108.

For date of commencement of sailings for Gairloch see Time-Table Programme.

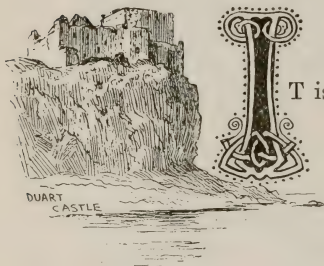
INVERNESS TO OBAN AND GLASGOW.

A Supplement describing the Route from Inverness to Oban and Glasgow, can be purchased on board the Steamer.

OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA, VIA SOUND OF MULL.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the steamer makes its outward voyage by the Sound of Mull, and on the other days returns by it.

The boats for landing at Staffa and Iona were specially built for the purpose, are each capable of carrying a large number of passengers, and are manned by the most experienced boatmen. A granite slip or pier has lately been built at Iona. At Staffa everything has been done for the comfort and safety of passengers, hand-rails of wire rope having been fixed from the entrance to near the end of Fingal's Cave. A stair from the Clam-shell Cave leads to the summit of the island. The steamer's fare includes boats, guides, and all charges, except meals on board.



Tis a pleasant voyage out of Oban Bay, past Dunollie Castle, and between the Maiden Island and Kerrera. The course lies for Lismore Lighthouse. Nearly opposite the lighthouse, the Lady Rock, marked by an iron beacon, and completely covered at high water, was the scene of an incident which forms the subject of Joanna Baillie's "Family Legend," and Campbell's poem of "Glenara." On this rock one of the MacLeans of Duart placed his wife, expecting that the flowing tide would sweep her off. Then he went to Inveraray to tell her brother, the Earl of Argyll, of her death. But while he told his tale the lady came into the hall. She had been rescued by some fishermen. Duart fled to Edinburgh,

but was followed there by his wife's second brother, Campbell of Cawdor, and slain. On the first prominent point stands the old Castle of Duart, and on an island the William Black Memorial Beacon. Here is to be seen a sea-view unequalled even in Scotland. In front rise the hills of Kingairloch, Morvern, Ardnarmurchan, and Mull; behind, Ben Cruachan towers above the Argyllshire mountains; to the north appear Ben Nevis, the peaks of Glencoe, and the waters of Loch Linnhe, Loch Creran, and Loch Etive; and to the south the island and Paps of Jura, and Colonsay. A little square-topped hill visible in Morvern is known as the Table of Lorne.

In the Sound of Mull, beyond Duart Castle, appears Torosay Castle, the property of Mr. W. M. Guthrie, beautifully situated in Duart Bay. Then beyond the first place of call, Craignure Ferry, at the head of Craignure Bay, on an ideal site, appears Java Lodge. The steamer now crosses to the Morvern shore, where Ardtornish Castle keeps for ever the charm of the opening scene of the "Lord of the Isles."

"Wake, Maid of Lorn!" the minstrels sung,
Thy rugged halls, Ardtornish, rung;
And the dark seas, thy towers that lave,
Heaved on the beach a softer wave."

At a later day in Ardtornish the Earl of Ross, with Donald Balloch and John of Islay, held the council in which they decided to join the Earl of Douglas and the English Edward IV., in an attempt to overthrow James III. of Scotland.

Among modern visitors to the spot have been Alfred Tennyson and Francis Palgrave in 1853. As they were leaving on the long row of fifteen miles to Oban, their host, Professor Sellar, said to the gillie, "Robert, you are taking over one of the greatest men in England." "What!" replied the Highlander, "that black-a-vise Mr. Tinsmith that came with Mr. Pancake! well, well!"

Passing Ardtornish Point, the steamer touches at Lochaline, the landing-place for the Morvern district.

"Lulled were the winds on Inninmore,
And green Loch-Aline's woodland shore."

At the head of the loch stands the mansion of Mrs. A. Craig-Sellar, of Ardtornish. The next residence of note is Lochaline House, and further on lies the Manse of Fiunarie, closely associated with the Scottish clerical family of Macleod, and rendered famous by one of the finest of Gaelic songs, "Farewell to Fiunarie." The Rev. Dr. John Macleod, the late parish minister, "High Priest of Morvern," was uncle of Dr. Norman Macleod of the Glasgow Barony, who spent many of his young days at this house, and made it the scene of his *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish*. Dr. John succeeded his father in the charge, and the ministry of father and son in the parish extended over a period of 105 years.

Near Kilundine Point, close to the water's edge, lies Con Castle. Kilundine House, the property of Sir John Morris, stands higher up.

SALEN. Salen Pier, further on, is the landing-place for this district of Mull, and beyond it appears the crumbling ruin of Aros Castle. It was at Aros that old Dr. Norman Macleod, father of the "great" Norman, and author of "Farewell to Fiunarie," got his wife, who was herself the author of a fine Highland song, "Sound the Pibroch."

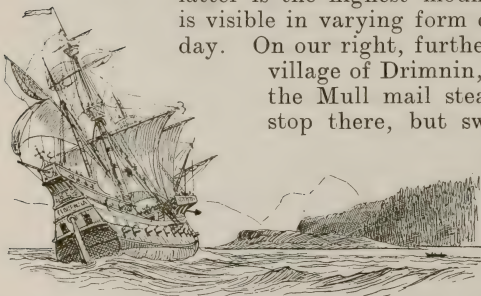
A magnificent view is now obtained of the saddle-shaped mountains, Ben Tallah and Ben More. The latter is the highest mountain in Mull, and is visible in varying form during most of the day. On our right, further on, lies the little

village of Drimnin, a place of call for the Mull mail steamer. We do not stop there, but sweep into the bay

of Tobermory ("Wellof Mary").

This forms a first-class anchorage for vessels of any tonnage, being protected by the

island of Calve, very much as Oban is by Kerrera. There are several good hotels in the town commanding fine views, and many beautiful drives in the neighbour-





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hood. Across the bay is seen Drumfin Castle, the residence of Mr. Alexander Allan, of Aros. To the right of the castle descends a pretty waterfall, and one of the features of the property is a large heronry. The ship "Florida," of the "Invincible Spanish Armada," is said to have been blown up, and to have sunk in the bay just below Drumfin, and some very interesting relics, bronze breechloading cannon and the like, have century after century been recovered.

Tobermory having been left behind, there may be seen, upon the Morvern shore, the chapel and residence of Mr. J. C. Gordon, of Drimnin. Here the Morvern Hills end in the waters of Loch Sunart, a very fine arm of the sea, which extends 17 miles inland. On the opposite side of the loch from Drimnin, on the Ardnamurchan shore, Mingary Castle was a place of considerable importance in olden times, and is still in excellent preservation. It forms a landmark of the mainland possessions of the Lords of the Isles in the famous description in Scott's romantic poem—

"From where Mingary, sternly placed,
O'erawes the woodland and the waste,
To where Dunstaffnage hears the raging
Of Connel, with his rocks engaging."

Mingary was held by the MacIans, a branch of the house of the Isles, and it was occupied by James IV. in 1493 and 1495, when he received the submission of the island chiefs. The stronghold has lain a ruin since it was stormed by Colkitto Macdonald, the lieutenant of Montrose, in 1644, and held by his garrison against the whole besieging forces of Argyll.

Past Rhu na Gael Lighthouse, on the Mull shore, the first bay is called Bloody Bay, from a great sea-fight between Macleods and Macleans for the possession of the Hebrides, which took place there some 400 years ago.

The open Atlantic now lies in front, with the pleasant island of Coll. To the right, beyond Ardnamurchan Point, can be seen the Scur of Eigg, the Island of Rum with its peaks, also the Islands of Muck and Canna, and the Cuchullin Hills in Skye. But rounding the north-eastern headlands of Mull



and passing Ardmore Point and Glengorm Castle (Miss Lithgow), with Quinish House (Mr. J. N. Forsyth) between the mouths of Loch Mingary and Loch Cuan, the steamer bends to the south, and beyond Sunipol village and Calliach Point, and Calgary Castle at the head of its bay, beats down upon the Treshnish Isles. Among these are Fladda, the two Cairnburgs, Lunga, and Bach, or the Dutchman's Cap, so named from the shape of the island. On one of the islands, Cairnburg, the remains of Danish fortifications, besieged at many different times, are

still standing. These islands are uninhabited, but are all covered with very rich grass, and used for feeding Highland cattle. On the left Loch Tua opens up to view, with Torloisk, the property of Lord Alwynne Compton. Loch Tua is formed by the Mull shore and the islands of Ulva and



Gometra. Beyond these, again, opens Loch-na-Keal, in the mouth of which lie the islands of Inch Kenneth and Little Colonsay. Loch-na-Keal nearly divides Mull, there being only four miles between its head and Salen Pier, in the Sound of Mull. The Channel Squadron anchored at the head of the loch in 1876. More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that this is the "dark Loch Goil" of Campbell's famous poem. Lord Ullin's daughter, it will be remembered, was fleeing with "the chief of Ulva's isle." Campbell got his facts while a tutor at Sunipol here.

Staffa lies ahead, and the large red lifeboat is waiting to land passengers. This boat comes daily from the island of Gometra, five miles off, and the boatmen, before the steamer arrives, have decided upon the best landing-place for the day, as it depends entirely on wind and weather which part of the island is most suitable. Sometimes the landing has to be made at the end of the island furthest from Fingal's Cave; at other times the passengers are landed at the entrance, or are rowed into the cavern.



LANDING AT STAFFA

Staffa means "the isle of columns." In the isle are STAFFA. six great caverns. The objects of interest that challenge chief notice and excite most wonder are the Clamshell Cave; the *Buachaille*, or Herdsman; the Causeway; the Great Face, or Colonnade; Fingal's or the Great Cave; the Boat Cave; and the Cormorants', or MacKinnon's Cave. The Great Cave is named from Ossian's King of Selma. "The height," says MacCulloch, "from the apex of its arch to the top of the cliff above, is 30 feet; from the former to the surface of the water at mean tide 66 feet. The total length inward is 227 feet. This stupendous basaltic grotto remained, singularly enough, unknown to the outer world until visited by Sir Joseph Banks in 1772. As the visitors' boat glides under its vast portal, the mighty octagonal columns of lava which form the sides of the cavern—the depth and strength of the tide which rolls its deep and heavy swell into the extremity of the vault, unseen amid its vague uncertainty—the variety of tints formed by the white, crimson, and yellow stalactites which occupy the base of the broken pillars that form the roof, and intersect them with a rich and variegated chasing—the corresponding variety of tint below water, where the ocean rolls over a dark red or violet-coloured rock, from which the basaltic columns rise—the tremendous noise of the swelling tide mingling with the deep-toned echoes of the vault that stretches far into the bowels of the isle—form a combination of effects without a parallel in the world!"

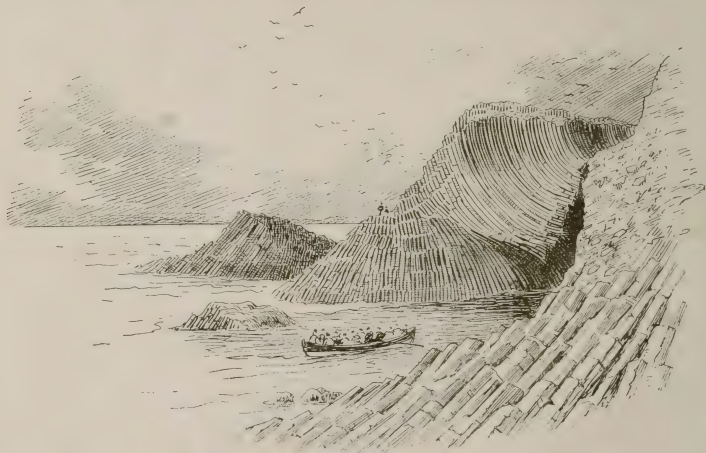


Sir Walter Scott visited Staffa in the yacht of the Lighthouse Commissioners in 1810, and has left a fine description of Fingal's Cave:—

"The shores of Mull on the eastward lay,
And Ulva dark, and Colonsay,
And all the group of islets gay
That guard famed Staffa round.
Then all unknown its columns rose,
Where dark and undisturbed repose
The cormorant had found,
And the shy seal had quiet home.

And welter'd in that wondrous dome,
 Where, as to shame the temples deck'd
 By skill of earthly architect,
 Nature herself, it seem'd, would raise
 A minster to her Maker's praise !
 Not for a meaner use ascend
 Her columns, or her arches bend ;
 Nor of a theme less solemn tells
 That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,
 And still, between each awful pause,
 From the high vault an answer draws,
 In varied tone, prolonged and high,
 That mocks the organ's melody.
 Nor doth its entrance front in vain
 To old IONA'S holy fane,
 That Nature's voice might seem to say,
 ' Well hast thou done, frail child of clay !
 Thy humble powers that stately shrine
 Tasked high and hard—but witness mine ! ' ' '

Leaving the cave, visitors are conducted round the Causeway, where is pointed out the Corner Stone, the only square stone on the island. From this point a very fine view is got of the Bending Pillars, seemingly bent out by the weight of the mass above them. Half-way along the Causeway is Fingal's Wishing Chair.



CLAMSHELL CAVE, STAFFA.



STAFFA



"GRENADIER" AT IONA.

Tradition says that one has only to sit on it and wish three separate wishes, and they are all sure to be granted. From the summit of the island, M'Kinnon's Cave is to be seen, also Iona with its cathedral, and further off, Big Colonsay, Islay, and Jura; while to the west lie the Treshnish Isle, Coll, Tiree, etc. Looking down over the Causeway and the Herdsman, there is a wonderful view—pillars and stones in every conceivable shape, position, and angle, and of every size, all seemingly built or fitted into each other. It is said that this basaltic formation continues under the sea, to reappear at the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

On leaving Staffa the steamer keeps as close as possible to Fingal's, M'Kinnon's, and the Boat Caves, giving an opportunity of viewing them from the sea. Then a sail of about 35 minutes brings the voyager to Iona.

I Colmkill (*Y-columb-cill*) the Isle of the Cell of Columba, was the name given to the island about the 15th century. "Iona," again, is said by some to be derived from a Hebrew word, signifying a dove, and by others from the Gaelic *I hona*, which means the Blessed or Sacred Isle. After landing, passengers are conducted to the ruins of the Nunnery by the official guide appointed by the Church of Scotland,

IONA.



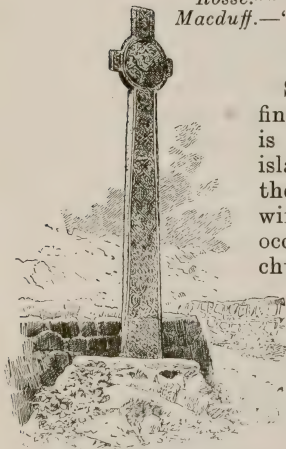
to whom the late Duke of Argyll bequeathed the ecclesiastical ruins. They next walk along what was called the Street of the Dead, past the Established Church and Manse, and "Maclean's Cross." This cross, supposed to be the oldest in Scotland, is one of 360 said to have stood on the island. Of these only two now remain entire—it and St. Martin's, in the grounds of the cathedral.

The cemetery known as the Reilig Odhrain contains many ancient tombstones of great historical and antiquarian interest. There are said to be buried here forty-eight Scottish kings—including King Coil of Ayrshire, the "Old King Cole" of the song, whose name furnished Burns with his muse "Coila"—four Irish kings, eight Norwegian princes, three royal infants, many Lords of the Isles, bishops, abbots, and priors, McLeods of McLeod, and chiefs of the Mac-kinnons, Macleans, Macquarries, and other clans. The last king buried at Iona was Duncan of Scotland, who began to rule in 1034 A.D., and was murdered by Macbeth in the sixth year of his reign. Shakespeare mentions the burial here:—

Rosse.—"Where is Duncan's body?"

Macduff.—"Carried to Colme's Kill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones."

St. Oran's Chapel, at hand, with its fine Norman doorway and triple arch, is the most ancient structure on the island, having probably been built in the eleventh century by Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore. It is said to occupy the original site of St. Columba's church, and takes its name from the tradition that Columba's disciple Oran was buried alive under the foundations as a sacrifice to the earth gods. There is a curious tale of Columba, conscience-stricken, going out by night and digging Oran up. But the disciple, who was still alive, was so communi-



MACLEAN'S CROSS.



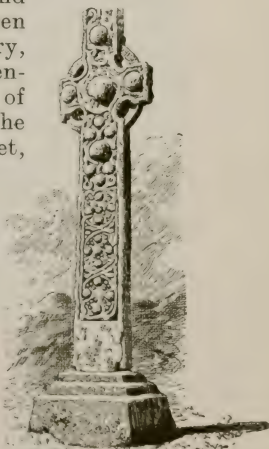
Regent's

IONA

cative of the things he had learned in the nether regions, that the saint shovelled in the earth again.

A few paces to the north stands the cathedral. Opposite the west door, rises a noble monument, the Iona cross erected to the memory of St. Martin of Tours, who lived in the fourth century; and close to the west entrance, beside the angle of the cloister, is shewn St. Columba's tomb. Here the saint and his servant Diarmid were buried, but the bones of St. Columba were afterwards carried by Kenneth II. to Dunkeld. Iona Cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary, and once the Cathedral of the Diocese of the Isles, was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, and consisted of nave, transepts, and choir, with sacristy on the north side of choir, and side chapels on the south. The carving upon the columns and tombs is sharp, well defined, and of curious purport, and the capitals exhibit bas-reliefs similar to many found in Ireland. One of the carvings represents the Crucifixion, another the Temptation, and another the Sacrifice. Adjoining the cathedral on the north are the ruins of the conventual buildings, of which the Chapter-House is the most ancient and remarkable. Over it is said to have been the library. Cloisters of perfect symmetry, and probably of great beauty, were enclosed on three sides of the nave, one of the transepts, and the refectory. The length of the cathedral is about 160 feet, and the tower, still accessible by a winding staircase, is about 70 feet high. The fane is being gradually restored by public subscription under the direction of the Church of Scotland.

The Monastery lay behind the Cathedral, and north of the Monastery are the remains of the Bishop's house. The late Duke of Argyll had some excavations made, displaying the original foundations of the buildings, and uncovering many splendidly



ST. MARTIN'S CROSS.

carved stones that had lain for centuries covered with rubbish.

When St. Columba landed from his coracle in Port-na-Churaich, on the south side of the island, on Pentecost Eve, A.D. 563, little could he guess how his prophecy would be fulfilled. "This place," he said, "small and mean as it appears, shall be honoured, not only by the kings of the Scots and their people, but by the rulers of strange nations, and those subject to them. By the holy men also of other churches it shall be held in reverence." Dr. Johnson has said—"That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

Lovers of nature and antiquarians could spend a few days profitably at Iona, visiting the Spouting Cave, Port-na-Churaich, the Cell of the Culdees, the Granite Quarries, and the Lighthouse Station (for Dubh-heartach Lighthouse) on Earraid Island. There are wonderful sounding boulders on the beach, and the shells and jade pebbles of the island are famous.

Iona has a population of about 150, and there is a comfortable inn. The Sound of Iona, separating the island from the Ross of Mull, is about a mile in width. The geological formation of the Ross is principally granite, and the quarries there supplied the red granite used in the construction of the Albert Memorial, Blackfriars Bridge, and the Holborn Viaduct, London.

The run back to Oban by the south of Mull passes between the Torrin Rocks. The Torrins reef stretches to St. John's Rock, 16 miles off, upon which stands Dubh-heartach Lighthouse, easily seen in clear weather. Clearing these treacherous rocks, and rounding Ardanish Point, the steamer beats under the bold, high, and precipitous headlands of Mull. The first, highest, and most prominent of these, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, is called Gorry's Leap. According to tradition, a clansman who had been punished by Maclaine of Lochbuie, seized the chief's heir, sprang to the edge of the cliff, and there insisted that



NORSEMEN LANDING AT IONA.

Maclaine should suffer the same punishment as himself. The agonized father suffered the scourging, but when it was over, Gorry, with a wild laugh, leapt from the precipice with the boy in his arms. Beyond rise the Carsaig Arches, of a formation somewhat similar to that of Staffa, and further on can be seen a small opening in the side of the hill—the entrance to the Nun's Cave. The cave and its vicinity abound with valuable geological specimens and fossils of many kinds, and from this neighbourhood is said to have been taken all the freestone originally used for building Iona Cathedral. The walls of the cave are covered with carvings of crosses, etc., which are believed to be the original tracings of those at Iona. The steamer usually calls at Carsaig Bay. The estate of Carsaig belongs to Mrs. Cheape of Wellfield, Fife, styled "The Squire Carsaig," and is the scene of William Black's novel, "Macleod of Dare."

CARSAIG.

At the head of Loch Buie can next be seen, in close proximity, the old and new castles of Loch Buie, the seat of Maclaine. On Loch Buie Head can just be made out a small hole in the hill—almost imperceptible

—the entrance to a very large cave, Lord Lovat's, so named from a belief that that notorious personage concealed himself in it for some time after the battle of Culloden.

Beyond Loch Buie Head the steamer strikes off from the Mull coast, shaping her course for the Sound of Kerrera, and reaches Oban at a pleasant hour in the evening.

OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA, going via SOUTH OF MULL.

A Supplement describing the route going via Iona, and returning via Sound of Mull, can be purchased on board the Steamer.



ROUND MORVERN.

Circular Tour from Oban by Sound of Mull, Tobermory, Loch Sunart, and Loch Linnhe.



THE first part of this delightful tour has already been described in the beginning of the previous chapter. From Tobermory, the

TOBER-
MORY.

steamer strikes across the sound for Auliston Point, and ascends the winding reaches of Loch Sunart, past Oronsay island on the right, Glenborrodale on the left, the seat of Mr. C. D. Rudd of Ardnamurchan, and on the right again Glencripsdale (Messrs. Newton). At Salen, Loch Sunart, the voyage ends. A day or two can well be spent in the neighbourhood, and the tourist can either arrange to go over to Loch Sheil and take the little steamer to Glenfinnan, where stands Prince Charlie's Monument, or to go on next day to Strontian by the road, which partly runs along the shores of Loch Sunart.

SALEN,
LOCH
SUNART.

Above Salen the loch narrows and the scenery becomes grander, high mountains towering on each side as far as Strontian, at the head. The place is the seat of Miss Riddell, who owns a tract of land stretching as far as Loch Sheil. The drive beyond lies through a magnificent pass ascending the glen at the head of Loch Sunart, and descending Glen Tarbert to Ardgour on Loch Linnhe. Tourists should look behind, the last glimpses of Loch Sunart being nearly as fine as the prospect in front. The latter

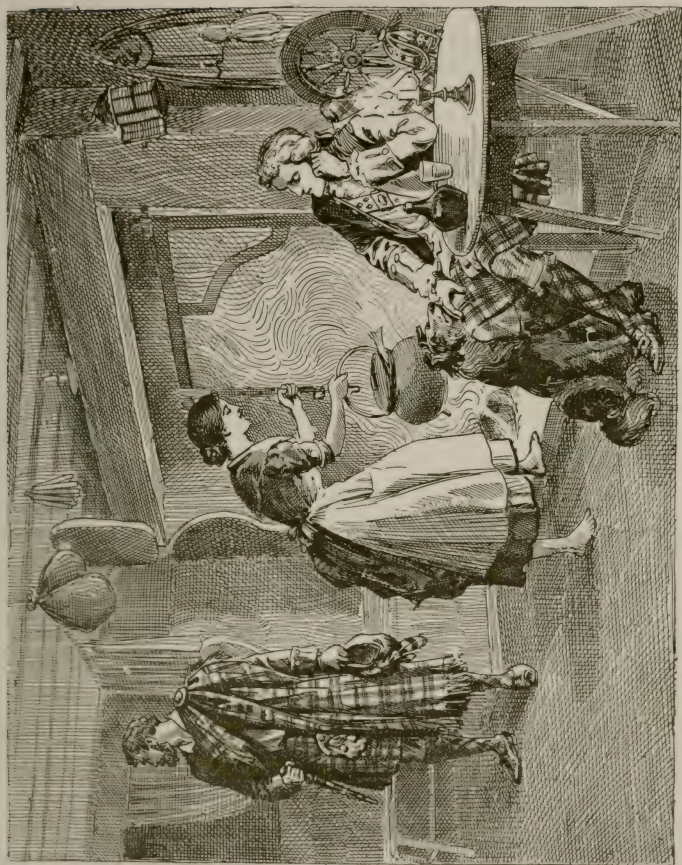
STRONTIAN.

part of the drive, along the shores of Loch Linnhe, opens up a fine view of dark Glencoe, and passes the narrow ferry of Corran, the gate to wild Lochaber.

ARDGOUR. From Ardgour, the charming sail down Loch Linnhe, past Green Appin and Lismore and the storied Ossian country, has been described the reverse way on page 47.



RAISING THE STANDARD.



PRINCE CHARLIE IN THE COTTAGE.

HOTEL COUPONS

As erroneous impressions have been held by many of the travelling public regarding the cost of hotel living in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, David MacBrayne, Ltd., have arranged with the principal Hotels throughout the districts served by their Royal Route Fleet to accept Coupons at reasonable rates for accommodation and meals. Full particulars regarding these Coupons, with List of Hotels accepting same, can be had free on application.



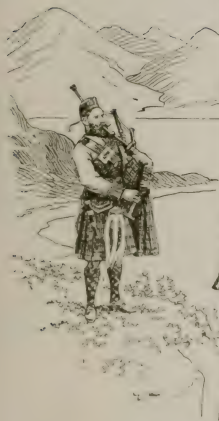
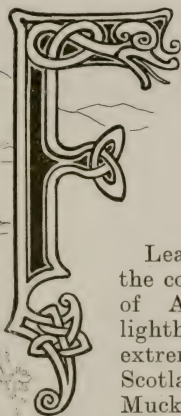
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OBAN TO TOBERMORY, MALLAIG, KYLE, PORTREE, AND GAIRLOCH,

ALSO

LOCH SCAVAIG AND LOCH CORUIISK.



FROM Oban Bay the course across Loch Linnhe and through the Sound of Mull, has been described on the route to Staffa and Iona, page 76.

Leaving the Sound of Mull, the course lies round the point of Ardnamurchan with its lighthouse, the most western extremity of the mainland of Scotland; and the islands of Muck, Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Skye come into view.

Of these islands, Muck belongs to Mr. R. L. Thomson, is well known for its fertility, and is at present occupied as a sheep and dairy farm. The inhabitants numbered 140 in 1773, but they all emigrated to America in 1828. Eigg, also the property of Mr. R. L. Thomson, has about 250 inhabitants, principally small farmers and fishermen. The Scur of Eigg, a basaltic column with the ruins of a fort on the top, was described by Hugh Miller as "a tower three hundred feet in breadth, by four hundred and seventy

Eigg.

feet in height, perched on the apex of a pyramid, like a statue on a pedestal." The cave of Francis (*Uamh Fhraing*), near the shore, was the scene of a tragedy almost unequalled in the annals of Celtic history. About three centuries ago, some of the MacLeods of Skye had landed on the island and been hospitably received, but for insulting the inhabitants they were seized, bound, and turned adrift in their boat. They drifted to Skye, and told their own version of the incident. Thereupon the Macleods, thirsting for vengeance on the Macdonalds, set sail for the island. The inhabitants, in number about 200, suspecting the MacLeods' intent, repaired in a body to the cave, which is nearly invisible from the outside, but large and roomy within, being 260 feet long, 27 feet broad, and 20 feet high. The MacLeods plundered and burned the deserted huts, and after a fruitless search for the inhabitants, were preparing to leave, when they happened to observe a man who had been sent out to reconnoitre. Quickly disembarking, by reason of a slight fall of snow they traced his footprints to the entrance of the cave. With diabolical ingenuity they gathered all the combustibles in the immediate neighbourhood, placed them at the mouth of the cave, and set fire to the immense pile. Prayers for mercy were in vain; curses and imprecations were of no avail; till every man, woman, and child within lay dead. Sir Walter Scott describes the tragedy—

“The chief, relentless in his wrath,
With blazing heath blockades the path;
In dense and stifling volumes rolled,
The vapour filled the cavern'd hold;
The warrior's threat, the infant's plain,
The mother's screams, were heard in vain!
The vengeful chief maintains his fires,
Till in the vault a tribe expires!
The bones which strew that cavern's gloom
Too well attest their dismal doom.”

Both Muck and Eigg contain remains of monastic buildings founded, it is alleged, by St. Columba about the beginning of the seventh century.

The district of Moidart, north of Ardnamurchan, was the landing-place of “Bonnie Prince Charlie” on

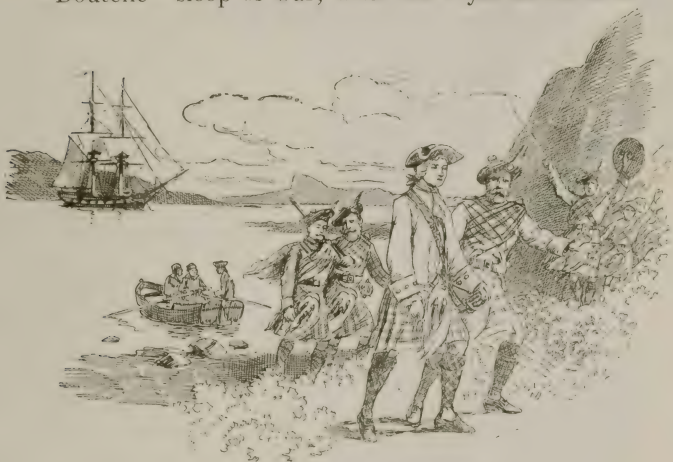


LOCH SCAVAIG

the 25th of July, 1745. The Prince's coming here is described by R. L. Stevenson in his "Skye Boat Song"—

"Mull was astern, Rum on the port,
Eigg on the starboard bow;
Glory of youth glowed in his soul.
Where is that glory now?"

It was a fateful day for the Highlands when the "Doutelle" sloop of war, with the royal adventurer



LANDING OF PRINCE CHARLIE.

on board, stood into the bay at Arisaig, and Charles went ashore to the house of Borodale. And a dramatic and tragic chapter had been added to the history of Scotland before he set sail for France from the same spot, thirteen months later, on 20th September, 1746.

On the southern shore of Loch Moidart stand the ruins of Castle Tioram, once the seat of Clanranald. In 1715, when the brave old chief set out to join the Earl of Mar in the campaign which ended on Sheriffmuir, he burned his ancestral home rather than allow his enemies, the Campbells, to take possession.

From Eigg the course lies to the mainland again, at



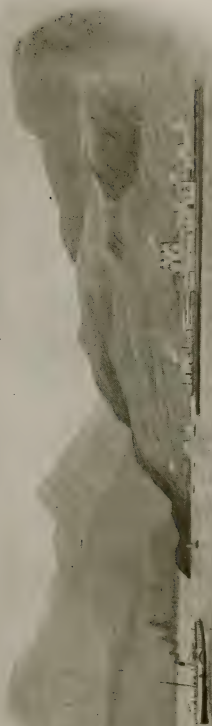
PRINCE CHARLIE LEAVING SCOTLAND.

MALLAIG. Mallaig, the terminus of the West Highland Railway. There is a fine hotel here, and another at Arisaig, a charming spot, the home of seal and sea-bird, a few miles by rail to the south. The coast is studded with rocks, and, on a calm summer day, seals in large numbers may be seen basking in the sun. The railway from Mallaig to Corpach, Banavie, and Fort-William, passes through some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

Passengers for Portree, Gairloch, and the north, remain on board, but those who wish to make the excursion to Loch Coruisk land at Mallaig, and join the Loch Scavaig steamer.

On the passage to Loch Scavaig the islands of Rum and Canna are observed to port. Rum is thirty miles in circumference, the property of Sir George Bullough, whose house is visible at the head of Loch Scresort. Pale agates and heliotropes are plentiful on the island, and bloodstone was once quarried near the western shore, but the quality being inferior, the work was discontinued. The three highest peaks are—Haskeval, 2667 feet; Haleval, 2367 feet; and, at the south-east corner, Scur-nan-gillea, “the young lads’ hill,” 2504 feet. Canna, the property of Mr. A. G. Thom,

MALLAIG.



**WHEN
TRAVELLING
ORDER**

Perrier

**THE
WORLD'S
DRINKING
WATER.**

to the north-west of Rum, is 18 miles in circumference. Compass Hill, at its north-east end, contains so much magnetic ore as to affect the compasses of passing vessels. Near the entrance to the harbour are the ruins of an old castle, where, tradition says, one of the Lords of the Isles imprisoned a Spanish lady. The inhabitants assert that, at "the witching hour," her wraith is visible about the venerable ruin. Sir Walter Scott, referring to the story, describes how the lady whiled the weary hours away:—

" when moon on ocean slept,
That lovely lady sat and wept
Upon the castle wall,
And turned her eye to southern climes
And thought, perchance, of happier times—
And touched her lute by fits, and sung
Wild ditties in her native tongue.
And still, when on the cliff and bay,
Placid and pale the moonbeams play,
And every breeze is mute,
Upon the lone Hebridean ear
Steals a strange pleasure, mixed with fear;
While from that cliff he seems to hear
The murmur of a lute,
And sounds, as of a captive lone,
That mourns her woes in tongue unknown."

Canna is also remarkable for its basaltic terraces, its rich grass, and the consequent size of its cattle.

Near the entrance to Loch Scavaig lies to the left the little island of Soa, the lonely home of a few fishermen; and above and beyond rise the serrated peaks of the Cuchullin Hills. We steam to the head of the loch, and, after anchoring, are landed in large and comfortable boats on the estate of Strathaird, the property of Mr. R. L. Thomson. A few minutes' walk brings us in view of Loch Coruisk—the solitude only intensified by the plaintive sigh of the wind and the ceaseless gurgle of the mountain torrents. Here, as Scott says, it

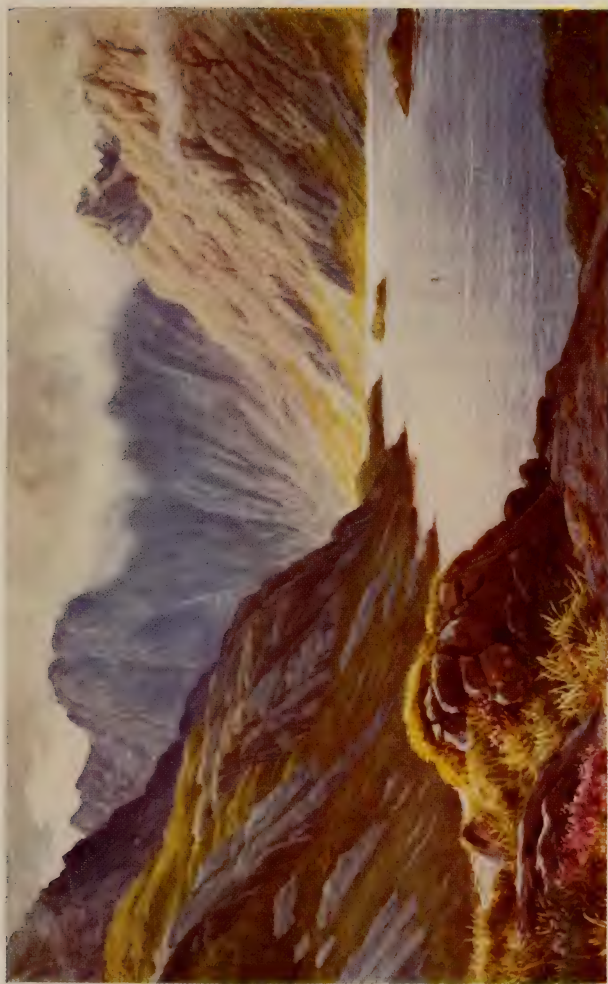
LOCH
SCAUAIG.

" Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shattered way
Through the rude bosom of the hill,
And that each naked precipice,
Sable ravine, and dark abyss
Tells of the outrage still."

Wilson truthfully paints Coruisk in a famous passage : —“ The dead, dull lake lay beneath ; the ruins, as it were, of a former world were scattered on all sides ; and above, as far as the eye can pierce through the murky clouds, rose the vast rocky pinnacles, their extremest heights obscured except at intervals, when we could behold the grim and awful giants keeping their eternal watches. The sides of these mountains, from the almost constant atmospheric moisture, are dark and damp ; but there are thousands of small silvery streaks of waterfalls coursing downwards, which occasionally catch the gleaming lights, and throw a partial cheerfulness over the prevailing sadness of the scene. There was nothing within the visible diurnal sphere that breathed the breath of life—no sound, nor sight of any moving thing—nothing but a dead and stony, seemingly a God-forsaken, world. We almost longed, in this cloud-capped, thunder-stricken region, to hear the voice of gladsome bird, or even of murmuring bee—but all, so far as regarded living nature, was silent as the grave. Only once we heard the resounding voice of some far avalanche of rocks and stones, sent rolling down the great breast of the opposing mountain. Just as we had risen to descend the rocks, there was a great break in the heavens above ; a flood of far-flashing light was thrown upon the vast o’erhanging mountains, and into the gloomy gorges by which they were divided, and for a few minutes we could see glittering waterfalls and giant peaks above the wreathed clouds, and small, pure breathing-places through the deep, blue sky. This splendour, however, was but of brief duration. Vast streams of misty vapour rolled into the hollows of the upper mountains, and obscured each peak and pinnacle which overhung the deep ravine. The whole scene from first to last exceeded in its sterile grandeur whatever we had previously seen in this, perhaps in any other, country.”

Sir Walter Scott also immortalized Coruisk’s sublimity :—

“ Such are the scenes where savage grandeur wakes
An awful thrill that softens into sighs ;



LOCH CORUIK

Such feelings rouse them by dim Rannoch's lakes :
 In dark Glencoe such gloomy raptures rise ;
 Or, farther, where beneath the northern skies,
 Chides wild Loch Eribol his caverns hoar—
 But, be the minstrel judge, they yield the prize
 Of desert dignity to that dread shore
 That sees grim Coolin rise, and hears Coriskin roar."

The poet had visited the scene in his voyage with the Lighthouse Commissioners, and had described it vividly in his journal, and on the shores of Coruisk he set the scene of Bruce's midnight encounter with the treacherous banditti of Lorne, transferred almost literally from Barbour's "Bruce," which forms one of the most vivid episodes in "The Lord of the Isles."

Later still, it was the wild scenery about Loch Scavaig which inspired Robert Buchanan to write his "Book of Orm." A few years ago two Glasgow artists encamped for sketching purposes on these shores, and one of them happening suddenly to die, his friend was forced to keep company with the body for several days before help could be got, and a coffin procured.

Retracing our steps to the boats, in a few minutes we are again under weigh, leaving on our left, under the shadow of the mighty Blaven, the peninsula of Strathaird, on which are situated the celebrated Prince Charlie's and Spar Caves, easily reached from Broadford. The famous Spar Cave, like the other scenery of this region, had been visited by Sir Walter Scott. He makes reference to it in "The Lord of the Isles"—



"And mermaid's alabaster grot,
 Who bathes her limbs in sunless well
 Deep in Strathaird's enchanted cell."

He also describes it in his Journal:—"Imagination can hardly conceive anything more beautiful than the extraordinary grotto. The first entrance is rude and unpromising, but the light of the torches was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough with frost-work and rustic ornaments, and partly seeming to be wrought in statuary. . . .

Upon the summit of this ascent the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of the most limpid water, about four or five yards broad. There opens beyond this pool a portal arch, formed with two columns of white spar, with beautiful chasing upon the sides, which promises a continuation of the cave."



LOCH HOURN.

After the Loch Scavaig steamer has returned to Mallaig in the afternoon, she proceeds to Kyle of Lochalsh, calling at the intermediate places.

Meanwhile, passengers for the north, who remained on board the Gairloch swift steamer, continue their voyage through the Sound of Sleat. From Mallaig the course lies across the sound, passing on the left Tormore House (Mr. F. E. Loyd), and, at the entrance to Armadale Bay, Lord Macdonald's castle, surrounded by luxuriant trees. The effect of the Gulf Stream on the climate here is shown by the rich growth of fuchsias out of doors. Further on appear the Established Church and manse, and on a promon-

ARMADALE.



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tory near the shore, the ivy-covered ruins of Knock Castle.

Loch Nevis (Loch of Heaven), on the east side of the sound, divides the districts of Morar and Knoydart, and has on its north shore the curious Celtic mansion built by Colonel Macdonell, of Glengarry, who was noted as the last perfect specimen of a Highland chieftain. It was here that Prince Charles Edward was put ashore after his narrow escape in South Uist and Skye, in which he had been helped by Flora Macdonald. North of Knoydart again appears the entrance to Loch Hourn (Loch of Hell),



ENTRANCE TO LOCH HOURN.

so named from its wild and gloomy appearance, with the precipitous peak of Ben Screel (3196 feet high) on its northern shore. These dark and terrible shores were said to be the haunt of a fearful spectre, the Glas-lich, which appeared in the form by turns of a man, a huge dog, or a gaunt, gigantic hag. Isleornsay light is passed on the left, and, as we enter the bay, the village appears, with Duisdale House (Mr. G. W. W. Mackinnon) pleasantly situated on the craggy shore. Crossing the Sound of Sleat we reach Glenelg, whence a road runs by the head of Loch Duich to Invermoriston, on the Caledonian Canal, affording many striking and picturesque views. The ruins seen at a little distance from the hotel are those of the Bernera Barracks, which were built and garrisoned in 1722,

ISLE-
ORNsay.

GLENELG.

after the battle of Glenshiel (1719), to keep the Highlanders in check, and command the ferry to Skye.

Sweeping round the head of the sound, the steamer beats through the narrows of Kyle-Rhea, into Loch Alsh. Here the wall on the right is the boundary line between the shires of Ross and Inverness. An old story says that the rocky islet on the left, called Claich Chuir, or the "putting stone," was thrown after an escaping prisoner by an irate giant, who for many years dominated the district. The meeting of the tides from north and south at Kyle-Rhea produces a curious effect on the surface of the water, and made the navigation of the old ferry to Skye at this place a matter of no small difficulty and skill.

The very beautiful and picturesque Loch Duich winds among the hills to the right, and, on an island at the entrance, the ruins of Eilean Donan Castle, perhaps the most romantic and picturesque in the West Highlands, keep memory of many a strange chapter of the past. The stronghold was conferred by King Alexander III. in 1266 on Colin Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond. In 1331, after the death of Bruce, it was the scene of a sudden act of justice by the Warden of Scotland, Randolph, Earl of Moray. In order to strike terror into the minds of the turbulent clansmen, he executed fifty of them here, and placed their heads on the walls. During the following centuries Eilean Donan was the chief stronghold of the MacKenzies of Kintail. Here it was that the fifth Earl of Seaforth organized the Jacobite rising of 1719, which was overthrown in Glenshiel behind. At that time Eilean Donan was partly destroyed by a British warship, and it has since remained unoccupied.

BALMACARA Balmacara Hotel and Balmacara House are conspicuous on the north shore of Loch Alsh. A monument has been erected on an eminence near the shore by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, to commemorate the faithfulness, fearlessness, and integrity of his ancestor, Donald Murchison, factor for the Earl of Seaforth—Mackenzie of Kintail—during the stormy time after the rebellion of 1715. For ten years, in defiance of Government, he collected the



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rents on the confiscated Seaforth estates, and transmitted the money to Spain, where the Earl had taken refuge. After the Earl's return, however, his services were badly requited, and, treated with coldness and neglect, which his haughty spirit could ill brook, he died of a broken heart, in the prime of life, at his native home in the wilds of Strathconon.

The pier at Kyle of Lochalsh constitutes the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland Railway. Here passengers embark who have come by train from Inverness and the South.

KYLE OF
LOCHALSH.



KYLE OF LOCHALSH.

For many years Strome Ferry on Lochcarron was the terminus of the Highland Railway in this region, and passengers, mails, and cargo were transferred at the pier there; the remaining ten miles of line, and the magnificent pier at Kyle of Lochalsh were opened in November, 1897.*

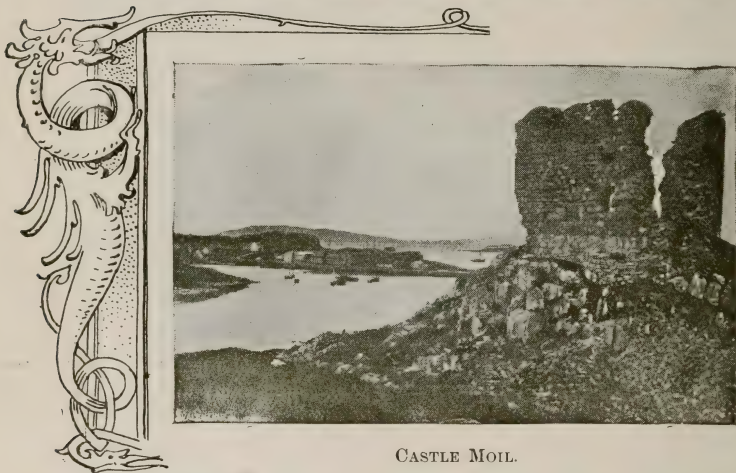
*** MALLAIG, KYLE, AND PORTREE.**—The mail steamer leaves Mallaig and Kyle of Lochalsh for Portree daily, and returns on the following morning (Sunday excepted).

The Oban, Skye, and Gairloch swift steamer calls at Kyle of Lochalsh both going north and coming south, as also do the Glasgow and Stornoway steamers, "Chieftain," "Claymore," etc., and an efficient daily service is kept up by special mail steamers between Kyle of Lochalsh, Skye, and Portree, and Kyle of Lochalsh and Stornoway.

There is ample hotel accommodation both at Kyle of Lochalsh and at Kyleakin, on the opposite shore, and express trains in connection with the steamers run to Inverness, where tourists can proceed by steamer via Caledonian Canal to Oban and Glasgow, or by Highland, or Great North of Scotland Railways to Glasgow.

KYLEAKIN.

Opposite, near Kyleakin, stand the ruins of Castle Moil, built by a Danish princess called "Saucy Mary," who stretched a chain across the sound, and allowed no vessel to pass without paying toll. The village is a pleasant resting-place for tourist and artist, commanding some of the finest landscapes in the Western Highlands. Behind the village, Ben-na-Cailleach (the old woman's hill) rises 2403 feet.



CASTLE MOIL.

Kyleakin takes its name from Hakon, King of Norway, who was nearly overwhelmed here. It was also the scene of overthrow in the sixteenth century of Angus Og Macdonald, who, in the absence of the Mackenzie chief, had raided and burned the Seaforth country. Only one Mackenzie galley remained in Loch Duich, but Lady Kintail sent it out, and on a moonlit November night it fell upon Macdonald's seventeen birlinns, as they came through the narrows, and routed the fleet. The episode was made the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott's friend, Colin Mackenzie of Portmore, included in the Scottish Minstrelsy.

Leaving behind Kyleakin Lighthouse, and the entrance to Loch Kishorn and Loch Carron, which



EILAN DONAN CASTLE, LOCH DUICH

afford a fine vista on the starboard quarter, with the mountains of Applecross to the north of them, and passing the beautiful fossil-filled island of Pabba, we touch at Broadford, where tourists may land to visit the Cuchullin Hills, Loch Scavaig, and Loch Coruisk. At a farmhouse here, during their famous tour to the Hebrides, Dr. Samuel Johnson and his biographer Boswell were so well entertained by Mackinnon that the latter was found by his companion still in bed at one o'clock next day. Ben-na-Cailleach, one of the "Red Coolins," which remains conspicuous before and after leaving Broadford, is enshrined in verse:—

"To list his notes, the eagle proud
Will poise him on Ben-Cailleach's cloud."

and Blaven also appears as a fine irregular cone.

Beyond Broadford the island of Scalpa, on our left, contains the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Fillan, a contemporary of St. Columba. Beating through the Kyle Mhor, between the islands of Raasay and Scalpa, the steamer enters the Sound of Raasay, and on the shore of the larger island, appear the ruins of numerous huts, with green patches of land attached to each. Parents there were in the habit of tethering their children to trees, to prevent them from falling over the cliffs into the sea; hence the place is called *Baille-nan-gibeau*, or "the town of the tethers."

Raasay belongs originally to the Macleods, and the ruins of their ancient fortress, Brochel Castle, stand in a little bay on its eastern shore. It can only be entered by climbing a narrow, steep rock passage on all fours. Its last occupant was Eoin Garbh Macleod (John the Athletic) in the days of James VI. On the top of Duncaan (1443 feet)—where they could view the various scenes of their labours—the Macleods are said to have annually treated their tenantry to a feast when harvest was over. The island is now the property of Mrs. Wood, who has greatly improved it, and built a mansion in a sheltered retreat overlooking the sound.

On the Skye shore, to the left, appears the entrance to Loch Sligachan, with Ben Lea (1473 feet) on its

northern side, and Ben Glamaig (2670 feet) opposite, with the shooting lodge of Sconcer at its foot.

At the entrance to Portree Harbour, the hills, honey-combed at their base into numerous caves by the action of the water, rise almost perpendicularly from the sea, and are crowned by Ben Inivaig (1346 feet).

PORTREE.

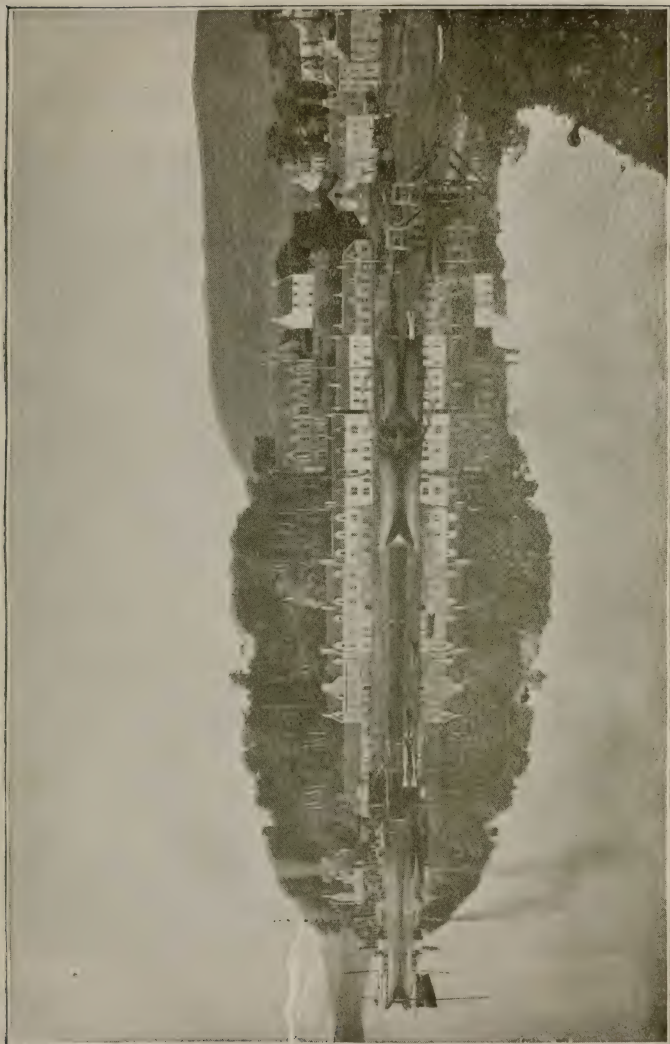
Portree (the King's Port), is believed to be so called from James V. of Scotland, who visited it while



NEEDLE ROCK, QUIRAING.

cruising round the western isles; but it may have got its name at an earlier date from Hakon of Norway, who put in here on his way northward after the battle of Largs; or, more ancient still, it may have been named from the famous Fingal, who is said to have directed the chase from the green hillock that crowns the mountain at the head of the loch. The hillock is known as Alt-Suidhe-Thuin, or Fingal's Seat.

At Portree tourists land to visit the Quiraing, the mighty cattle hiding-place, and its basaltic pillars, in the north of Skye, 21 miles distant; and this is the best starting-point for the Cuchullin Hills and Loch Coruisk, by way of Sligachan, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.



From a Photo by]

PORTREE.

[D. Whyte, Inverness.

... OUR ...

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE

ARE USED ON BOARD THE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

A vintage advertisement for Buchanan's confections. The central image is a black and white portrait of a woman with dark, curly hair, wearing a dark dress with a light-colored collar and a small brooch. She is looking slightly to the right. The word "BUCHANAN'S" is arched across the top of the portrait in a large, serif font. In the bottom left corner of the portrait, the words "Jams. Jellies." are written in a cursive script. In the bottom right corner, "CONFECTIONS. CHOCOLATES" is written in a similar cursive script. At the bottom of the portrait, the words "Delicious HOME MADE MARMALADE" are written in a serif font, with "Delicious" in a smaller font. Below this, the text "John Buchanan & Bros Ltd. Glasgow." is written in a smaller serif font.

BUCHANAN'S

Jams.
Jellies.

CONFECTIONS.
CHOCOLATES

Delicious HOME MADE MARMALADE
John Buchanan & Bros Ltd. Glasgow.

JOHN BUCHANAN & BROS., LTD.,
GLASGOW.

Portree contains 2,500 inhabitants, principally engaged in fishing and cloth weaving. It is the capital of Skye, and, observes MacCulloch, "if there be any doubt in your mind respecting the progress of civilization in the islands, come to Portree—it possesses a jail." The town, however, has advanced with rapid strides since MacCulloch's day. It has now four hotels, a post and telegraph office, and branches of three banks. It has also several factories of the famous Harris tweed, and, when there is time, the visitor could invest in no more delightful souvenir than a few yards of the rough warm fabric. A fine view of the Storr Rocks and the Cuchullins can be got from the ruins of a small tower built in 1834 on a wooded eminence above the pier.

It was in the inn at Portree that Prince Charles Edward took farewell of Flora Macdonald. He could not speak, but kissed her on the brow. At the boat-side he found words to say, "For all that has passed, madam, I hope we shall meet yet at St. James's."

Twenty-seven years later the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his biographer Boswell, landed at Portree, and was entertained at Kingsburgh by Flora Macdonald, who had married the son of the house. On that occasion the travellers slept in the room that had been occupied by the Prince.

For the tourist who intends to linger in this wild and delightful island no better book could be recommended than Alexander Smith's "Summer in Skye." The author's wife was a Skye woman.

From Portree, the steamer beats northward, through the Sound of Raasay, and before passing the little island of Holm the voyager may discern, on the left near the shore, the entrance to Prince Charlie's Cave. This cave is the scene of Thomas Duncan's famous picture, representing the Prince asleep in the inner cavern, with the faithful Flora Macdonald guarding the entrance. Above the island of Holm rise the Storr Rocks, and the "Old Man of Storr," a pinnacle of 160 feet high. Further on, the Kilt Rock is so called from the perpendicular basaltic pillars, chequered by horizontal strata, resembling the "garb

of old Gaul." After a heavy rainfall a cascade (300 feet) dashes over the cliffs to the north.

On the right, the rocky island of Rona, separated from Raasay by a narrow channel, keeps memory of a tragic incident. At one time the sole occupants were a fisherman, his wife, and three sons. The father and sons, when returning from the Minch on a dark and stormy night, mistook their course, and were wrecked on the sunken rocks to the north of the island. The poor woman thus suddenly bereaved kept a candle burning in her window every dark night afterwards. Her praiseworthy efforts resulted in a substantial lighthouse being built at the northern extremity of the island, and she was rewarded by being appointed keeper.

Emerging from the Sound of Raasay, the ship enters the Minch. Behind lies a beautiful panorama of the mountains of Skye, with, it may be, the golden glory of the setting sun crowning their majestic heads. The following touching stanza from MacCrimmon's Lament, translated by Sir Walter Scott, shows the intense attachment of the Highlander to his native soil, though in these days of rapid and easy steam communication the last line is scarcely so appropriate as when the clan was about to embark, to join the Royalists, in 1745:—

" Farewell to each cliff, on which breakers are foaming ;
Farewell each dark glen in which red deer are roaming ;
Farewell lonely Skye—to lake, mountain and river—
Return—return—return shall we never !
(*Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille*) ! "

Another famous lament is the boat-song of the Canadian Highlanders, which was first printed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* in 1825, with its oft-quoted quatrain:—

" From the lone shieling of the misty island,
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas,
But yet the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

But the north of Skye is left behind, with Loch Staffin and the Quiraing rocks visible through a glass,

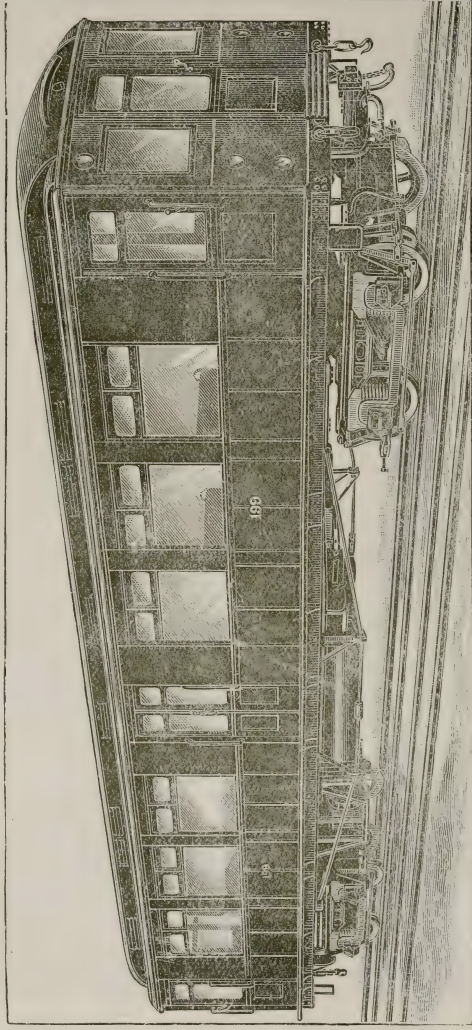


From a Photo by

FLOWERDALE, GAIRLOCH.

[G. W. Wilson & Coy.]

HURST, NELSON & CO., Ltd.



All-Steel Corridor Coach, as built for the Metropolitan District Railway.

REGISTERED OFFICE AND CHIEF WORKS:

The Glasgow Rolling Stock and Plant Works, Motherwell

Glasgow Office:
40 WEST NILE STREET,

Manchester Office:
NORTHERN ASSURANCE BUILDINGS,
ALBERT SQUARE,

London Office:
14 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

and, with a fine view of the mouth of Loch Torridon on the right, the steamer enters Gairloch (two hours' sail from Portree). In a little creek on the right lies the village of Badachro, an important fishing station. The pier stands in a sheltered corner at the head of the loch, and carriages wait to convey passengers to the hotel, a comfortable building with superior accommodation, commanding an extensive sea view. On the road is passed Flowerdale House, residence of Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, Bart., proprietor of Gairloch; also the Established and Free Churches. Near the sandy shore, a little distance off, are the remains of a vitrified fort.

Gairloch is the gateway to the famous Loch Maree, with its matchless scenery and its islands storied with poem and tradition (see p. 108).



GAIRLOCH TO INVERNESS

VIA

LOCH MAREE.

Steamers return from Gairloch to Oban on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings (see Tourist Programme), but Loch Maree is worthy of a visit, and tourists can go to Inverness *via* Loch Maree, and thence to Oban by the Caledonian Canal. Messrs. MacBrayne's steamer on Loch Maree runs daily in connection with coaches at each end, and gives tourists the opportunity of a closer acquaintance with the beauty of the loch, as well as of breaking the monotony of a long drive. Through tourists deciding to take this route should, at the hotel, secure seats the night before, and start next morning after breakfast.



FROM Gairloch there is a pleasant drive of six miles to Tollie, the seaward end of Loch Maree. The chief objects of interest on the road are the Established Church manse, in the enlargement of which, in 1823, the celebrated geologist and author, Hugh Miller, took part as

a mason's lad; Loch Tollie, a good trout loch; and the magnificent view of Loch Maree from the spot where the road branches down to Tollie Pier. This view is perhaps the very finest of this famous scene, the whole expanse of the loch and Glen Dochartie beyond being visible. It has been described by the Rev. Mr. Small:—



LOCH MAREE FROM S.W.

“In rugged grandeur, by the placid lake,
 Rise the bold mountain cliffs, sublimely rude,
 A pleasing contrast, each with each, they make,
 And, when in such harmonious union viewed,
 Each with more powerful charms appears imbued.
 Even thus it is, methinks, with mingling hearts,
 Though different far in nature and in mood;
 A blessed influence each to each imparts,
 Which softens and subdues, yet weakens not, nor thwarts.”

Loch Maree is twelve and a half miles in length, but the steamer winds a longer distance among the numerous islands. Fox Point and the river Ewe are passed on the left, and presently in front rises a magnificent range of mountains, the chief of which are Bus Bheinn (2869 feet), Beinnan Eoin (2801), Beinn a Chearcaill (2576 feet), Ruadh Stac Mor (3309 feet), and Sail Mor (3217 feet). On the other shore the highest peaks are Beinn Airidh Charr (2393 feet), Beinn Lair (2817 feet), and Slioch. If required, the steamer calls at Ardlair and Letterewe.

ARDLAIR.

LETTEREWE.

TALLADALE.

At Talladale, half way up the loch, we stop for a few minutes, and can, if so inclined, visit Talladale Hotel, in which Queen Victoria resided for a week in 1877. A Gaelic inscription on a boulder by the roadside opposite the hotel commemorates the royal visit. Opposite Talladale, the famous Isle of Maree, a small wooded islet near the side of the loch, contains the ruins of the monastery, in days of yore an oasis of learning in the desert of heathenism. The waters of a little well upon the island were said to be effectual in curing insanity. Whittier refers to the well:—

“Calm on the breast of Isle Maree a little well reposes:
 A shadow woven of the oak and willow o’er it closes.
 And whoso bathes therein his brow, with care or madness
 burning,
 Feels once again his healthful thought and sense of peace
 returning,
 Life’s changes vex, its discords stun, its glaring sunshine
 blindeth;
 And blest is he who on his way, that fount of healing
 findeth!”

A Danish prince appointed the island as the meeting-place with his betrothed, the daughter of an Irish king. Having heard that the vessel was observed

approaching Poolewe, he sent a messenger thither to ascertain if the lady had come. She, to test his affection, ordered a black flag to be unfurled instead of a white one, the agreed signal, and seeing it, the prince, overcome with grief, put an end to his existence. The sad result being conveyed to her, she died in a paroxysm of despair, and two flat stones, lying side by side within the monastery ruins, mark the grave of the unfortunate lovers.

“On a wooded knoll opposite Isle Maree, about forty yards from the margin of the loch, is an artificial cave called the Cave of Gold (Uamh an Oir). It is an old excavation made by searchers for the precious metal, which is said to have been found, but in unremunerative quantity.”



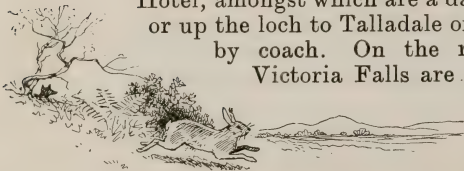
At the south end of Loch Maree, Ben Slioch rises to the height of nearly 4000 feet, and as we steam under its shadow the leading characteristic of the loch is pleasingly impressed upon the mind—“the frequent contrast between barren, often precipitous, rocks and mountains on the one hand, and calm water, smiling woods, or richly coloured moors on the other.”

RHU
NOHAR.

At the head of the loch the voyage ends at Rhu Nohar, and a coach waits to continue the journey to Achnasheen, twelve miles distant. The road, after passing Kinlochewe, with its picturesque hotel, gradually ascends through Glen Dochartie. At the summit, the last view is taken of St. Maelrubha's Loch, and the coach spins downhill through the heart of deer forests, and past Loch Rosque, and the shooting lodge of Mr. Bignold, where, in a great iron cage are kept two noble golden eagles. Soon afterwards, having refreshed the inner man at Achnasheen, the tourist finds himself upon the Highland Railway, making the last stage in the charming journey, by Dingwall and Beaully, to Inverness.

ACHNA-
SHEEN.

Many delightful trips can be made from Gairloch Hotel, amongst which are a day's sail on Loch Maree, or up the loch to Talladale or Rhu Nohar, and back by coach. On the road to Talladale the Victoria Falls are well worth a visit.





LOCH MAREE FROM EAST

Through tourists who do not care for the sail upon the loch can drive the whole way to Achnasheen by the daily coach or motor car that runs from Gairloch in connection with the train, full information regarding which may be obtained at the hotel. The road passes the Kerry and the Victoria Falls, Talladale, skirts the loch for some distance, and, beyond Kinlochewe, follows the route already described, to Achnasheen, 28 miles from Gairloch.

From Inverness tourists may return either by swift INVERNESS. steamer, *via* Caledonian Canal, to Oban or Glasgow, by Highland Railway, *via* Dunkeld, or by Great North of Scotland Railway, *via* Aberdeen.

TO LOCHINVER.



DEPARTING on the course described in the previous chapters, the steamer, after leaving Portree, crosses to Lochinver; steaming past the mouth of Loch Ewe, past Greenstone Point, and across the mouths of Gruinard Bay and Little Loch Broom, and through the Summer Isles, past Loch

Broom, where Ullapool lies well sheltered from the sea.

The steamer proceeds direct from Portree, and LOCHINVER. after calling at Ullapool, makes for Lochinver. Beyond the headland of Rhu Coigach, the vessel crosses Enard Bay, and the high mountains of Sutherlandshire loom up along the coast—in the distance Quinag and Ben More (2543 feet); in the centre, Canisp (2786 feet) and Suil Bhein, or the “Sugar Loaf” (2403 feet), and behind Coul More,

For description of Ullapool and route to Garve, see page 135.

Coul Beg, and Ben More of Coigach. The steamer soon enters Lochinver, passing a small island, and arrives at the pier. Culag House, above, was built by the late Duke of Sutherland as a shooting lodge, but has been converted into a hotel, and the lofty hall and dining-room, with its piper's gallery, astonish the visitor, till he is aware of the purpose for which the mansion was built.



LOCHINVER.

The village and residential houses are beautifully situated surrounding the head of the bay, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is unequalled. There are 280 named lochs in the parish, celebrated for the number, variety, and heavy weight of the trout which frequent their waters; in fact, the loch, river, and sea fishing may almost be said to be unsurpassed in Scotland. Lochinver lies in the midst of many spots of great interest, and if there be time, the Falls of Kirkaig, five miles distant, are well worthy of a visit. Inland also from Lochinver lies the region of Assynt,

notorious for its laird's arrest of his former leader, the great Montrose, during the Civil Wars. The Great Marquis was confined for two days after his arrest in Ardvraick Castle, MacLeod's stronghold, now a ruin, on an island in Loch Assynt.

On the shore of the loch, near the village of Inch-nadamph, are quarries of fine silver-grey marble, and on the farm of Clachtoll exist the remains of a pagan temple. Geologically, the neighbourhood is of great interest, and was the frequent retreat of Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Nicol of Aberdeen, and other scientific men. The tourist can return by Lairg, Inverness, and the Caledonian Canal.

GAIRLOCH AND SKYE TO OBAN.

A Supplement describing the route from Gairloch and Skye to Oban, can be purchased on board the Steamer.





OBAN TO DUNVEGAN, LOCHMADDY, LOCHBOISDALE, AND CASTLEBAY,

VIA

WEST COAST OF SKYE.

The postal services to the outer Hebrides and west coast of Skye afford an opportunity to tourists for seeing places of interest and scenery of great beauty previously quite out of the beaten track. Leaving Oban early in the morning, the steamer makes a circular trip amongst the above-mentioned ports, returning during the next day; and sleeping accommodation is provided on board. The route described below is that taken by the steamer which leaves Oban on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The steamer leaving Oban on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, makes the same calls in reverse order.



LOCH
BRACADALE.

The Dunvegan Cup



UT of Oban the steamer follows the course through the Sound of Mull, already described on the voyage to Staffa and Iona (p. 76), afterwards the route

of the Gairloch steamer (p. 91). From Canna the course lies due north for Loch Bracadale in Skye.

On our right, in the distance, as we enter the loch, appears Drynoch House, beautifully situated on a secluded little bay, in the shadow of the mighty Cuchullins, whose snow-clad peaks tower above it to the clouds. The pier of Struan lies in another lovely bay at the head of the loch, with Struan Inn and a number of other houses



DUNVEGAN CASTLE

lining the shore. On leaving the bay, the course lies SSW. for about two miles, then the helm is put to port, and almost due west along the coast appear MacLeod's Maidens, three conical rocks rising sheer out of the sea, with the waves surging and foaming at their feet:—

“The Maids—tall cliffs with breakers white;
The Nurse—a torrent's roaring might.”

“’Tis thus,” adds Scott, “our islemen's fancy frames, for scenes so stern, fantastic names.” Further along the huge, grey cliffs which form so grand and impregnable a bulwark round Skye, rises the Bita Mor of Waterstein, its almost perpendicular face wearing an aspect of stern sublimity.

The steamer is now ploughing its way through the fast-running currents of the Neist, and, entering Loch Pooltiel, brings into view one of the four glens which used to be reckoned the most beautiful in Scotland. Beyond Pooltiel the course lies almost due north, past Dunvegan Head, whose bold and inaccessible face rises nearly 300 feet out of the water. Under that Head, in Loch Dunvegan, lies Prince Charlie's Cave. On the opposite shore, in Waternish, Trumpan is the place where, after years of lawless imprisonment by her husband in various fastnesses of the Hebrides, the famous Lady Grange was buried. Her story is one of the most mysterious in later Scottish history. Not far from Trumpan occurred a sanguinary battle between the MacDonalds and MacLeods, known as *Milleadh Gàraidh* (the spoiling of the dykes), which resulted in a victory for the latter. Further up Loch Dunvegan, appears Borreraig, famous as the seat of the pipers MacCrimmon, who had a “piping college” attended by all who wished to learn the art. Still further up the loch there suddenly opens out one of the most charming scenes on the West Coast. Inside the headland known as the “Bonnet,” with the beautiful table-lands called “MacLeod's Tables” in the background, both sides of the bay being wooded to the water's edge, stands Dunvegan Castle, seat of the Chief of MacLeod. Secure upon a rock, surrounded on three sides by the sea, it is the oldest inhabited

LOCH
POOLTIEL.

DUNVEGAN.

castle in Scotland, and has been in the hands of the family since the ninth century, when the earlier part was built by a chief called McRaild. Amongst many ancient relics, it contains a fairy flag, presented by an Irish princess to a chief of Dunvegan, a waistcoat worn by Prince Charlie, and the famous drinking-horn of Rory More, also several pictures of great value and historical interest. When the chief or any of his clan were in distress, the fairy flag had only to be waved to bring relief. The charm was to act three



times, and then its virtue would depart. Twice only, as yet, has its power been tried and with success. The drinking cup was a test of man-

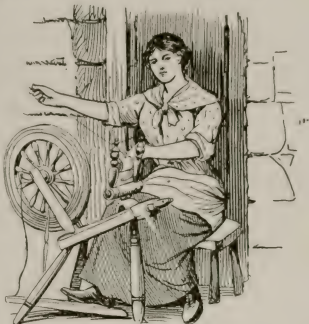
hood, and each chief, on coming to man's estate, had to drink it at a draught. Besides the horn of Rory More there is another cup in the castle, referred to by Sir Walter Scott as "one of the greatest curiosities in Scotland." It is made of wood, embossed with silver and jewel-work, and appears to have been a chalice of the tenth century. In the castle there is also a haunted chamber, in which Sir Walter Scott slept while visiting Dunvegan.

Ahead, as the steamer approaches the pier, may be seen a number of large houses, one of them being the hotel. There the tourist, if he cares to land, may find comfortable quarters, going on to Portree next day by the Portree Mail Steamer, and returning to Oban by the Sound of Skye.

The steamer does not remain long at Dunvegan, so those who decide to stay on board are soon making for the Minch again, and after a passage of about two and a half hours, arrive at Loch Maddy. The "Maddies," a pair of giant rocks, guard the entrance to the loch, though, like coward sentries, they have their faces turned towards the shore. On the north side of the harbour there is a flashing light, and on the south side stands a signal station. Within six miles of Lochmaddy is a well, known as *Tobar Chinaraidh*, which is said to possess healing properties. The sufferer has only to drop an offering into the well, and take a good draught of the water, and the malady departs for ever. (See page 141.)

LOCH
MADDY.

North Uist has a population of over 4000, and the west coast with its rocks, wave-washed caves, and stretches of *Machars*, bears a striking contrast to the Lochmaddy side. The island has long borne a reputation as the land of the sportsman, and nowhere can the ornithologist and geologist find a more attractive field of study. Lochmaddy has an excellent hotel, with the privilege of fishing on several lochs. It is worth remembering, too, that in this region are woven the famous Harris tweeds. The weavers at work are a picturesque sight, and a visitor who carries away a few yards of the warm, rough, beautiful fabric is not likely to regret his trouble.



The return voyage sets forth south towards Barra, with the first call at Loch Boisdale in South Uist (Lady Gordon Cathcart). The island has a population of about 5,000, and in many respects resembles Lochmaddy. In bygone days, Boisdale was the seat of Clanranald. Prince Charlie was all but captured here in his wanderings, and it was here that Flora Macdonald was induced to help his escape. Two thousand soldiers were searching the island, and its shores were surrounded with small war vessels, armed boats, and the like, and where he lay, in a forester's hut at Carradale, he must have been taken in a day or two, when Flora Macdonald was brought to him, at once planned his escape, and carried him off under passport as her own Irish servant, Betty Burke.

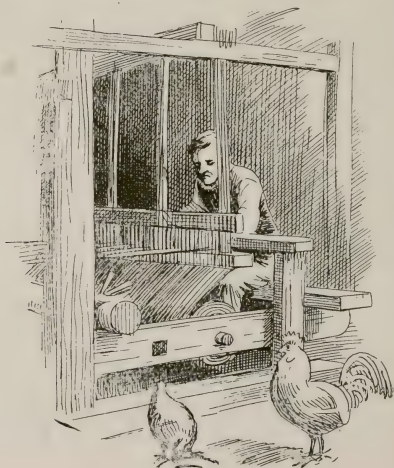
LOCH
BOISDALE.

Resuming the journey the steamer enters Castle Bay, one of the safest harbours in the Minch, and the fishing port of Barra, an island with a population of about 2,000. In the centre of the bay, on a rock, the ruins of Kismul Castle represent the once impregnable stronghold of the MacNeils. It was a chief of Kismul who refused to accept Noah's hospitality, as "The MacNeil had a boat of his own." Martin in his

CASTLE
BAY.

“Account of the Western Highlands,” early in the eighteenth century, describes the stronghold and the jealous care with which it was guarded. “There is,” he says, “a stone wall round it two storeys high, reaching the sea, and within the wall there is an old tower and a hall, with other houses about it. There is a little magazine in the tower, to which no stranger has access.” Martin asked the Cockman, or watch, to ferry him to the stronghold. That worthy referred him to the constable, then visible on the wall; but after waiting some hours and receiving no reply to his request, Martin had to come away. He afterwards learned that MacNeil happened to be absent, and these caretakers were afraid to admit any stranger on their own responsibility. The proud old castle is now inhabited by ravens and hoodies, and an occasional otter may be seen making its way from the ruin to the sea. On a small island to the south-west of Castle Bay, resides Peter Sinclair, the Barra giant.

But presently the vessel turns homewards, and steams straight for the Sound of Mull, and the fair panorama of the morning is again reviewed till the long and interesting day's voyage ends alongside Oban pier.





From a Photo by

A HIGHLAND GLEN.

[Mr Isaac & Riddle, Oban.]



By Appointment
To H.M. King George V.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY.

Great Age and Bouquet.

Heart Tonic, Digestive and Non-Gouty.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1742.

**Lagavulin
Distillery,**

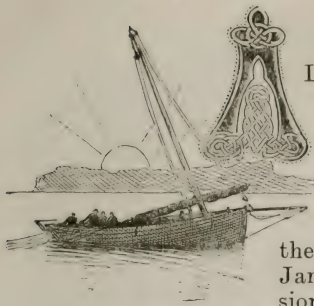
(The oldest Pure Malt Distillery in Scotland)

ISLAND OF ISLAY.

PURE MALT DISTILLERS.

GLASGOW TO ISLAY, VIA TARBERT.

On Mondays and Thursdays the Islay steamer plies to Port Askaig. On other days its destination is Port Ellen.



LL the Hebrides were once ruled from the shores of "Green Islay." The island was the chief seat of the Lords of the Isles after their expulsion from Man in 1304, and it is storied with their memories. When their powers were abolished by James III. it remained in possession of their descendants, the MacDonalds. James VI. transferred it, along with Jura, Scarba, and Muckairn on Loch Etive, to Sir John Campbell of Cawdor. About 1730, these islands and estates were bought by Campbell of Shawfield, Glasgow merchant and M.P., for £12,000, three-fourths of that sum having been the amount paid him for the wrecking of his house by a Glasgow mob on account of his voting for the Malt-tax.

To the geologist, Islay affords a fine field for study; to the antiquarian it abounds in objects of interest; to the lover of the beautiful it will be found to compare favourably with any island in Scotland, and for historic tradition it cannot be surpassed. There is probably no place where a few days can be more pleasantly spent, away from the toils of busy life.

As far as Tarbert, the route to Islay has already TARBERT. been described (page 20). At Tarbert, coaches are waiting to convey passengers and their luggage to West Tarbert, a distance of about two miles. Half-way lies the village, at one time the seat of the Scottish Parliament. To the left rise the ruins of Tarbert Castle, once a residence of King Robert Bruce, and the only ancient castle in Scotland of the building of which a complete history is now extant. In 1315,

Bruce visited the Isles, and on his return had his galleys drawn across the isthmus—

“Up Tarbat’s western lake they bore,
Then dragg’d their bark the isthmus o’er.”



R.M.S. “PIONEER,” AT WEST LOCH TARBERT.

And at an earlier day the same thing was done successively by Magnus Barefoot and the Norse Hakon. Malcolm Canmore had made a treaty with Magnus to leave him in possession of all the lands he could sail round, and there was also an ancient prophecy that he who sailed over the isthmus here should be ruler of the Hebrides. “All to the left of me is mine and Norway’s!” Hakon is said to have exclaimed, as he was drawn across. Down to a recent time, before the opening of the Crinan Canal, according to Pennant, vessels of nine or ten tons used to be drawn across the isthmus, to avoid the dangers of the Mull of Kintyre. The word “Tarbert,” indeed, in its varying forms, signifies a boat pass.

The village has several hotels, two banks, and a postal and telegraph office, and the neighbourhood

affords great and varied study to artists, many of whom return to the place every year. Leaving it, the coach passes the Established Church and the manse. Beyond Cairnbaan appears Lochend, the head of West Loch Tarbert, with tree-crowned hills on both sides.

The road, which is also the highway to Campbeltown, runs along the side of the loch, and as it ascends a little, the Islay steamer is seen immediately below with steam up ready to start.*

West Loch Tarbert is about 9 miles long, and very shallow at the head. On its south side, Carrick Point is passed, and further on, to the right, the beautiful little *Eilean na Lagan*, or Island of Two Hollows. Then a full view of the loch opens out—an amphitheatre of wooded and grassy hills, encircling a water reach as still and beautiful as imagination could picture.

On the Knapdale shore, to the right, Dunmore House (Mr. E. F. Campbell), nestles among the trees, as well as Ardpatrik House, the residence of Captain Campbell, R.N. At Clachan Ferry, a boat comes out to meet the steamer; and here also is a ferry between Kintyre and Knapdale. Beyond lies Train Island, and opposite, on the Kintyre side, the village of Clachan, with, above it, the hill of Dunskeig, crowned with a Norse watch-tower and a vitrified fort of irregular form.

Outside Loch Tarbert, in the open sound, a boat comes out to meet the steamer from the Island of Gigha, when the course lies by the north of that island. This, with nearly all Knapdale, once belonged to the Clan McNeil. It was in Gigha that, in 1263, John of the Isles met Hakon, and refused to break peace with Alexander III. Gigha may be said to comprise three islands, viz.: Gigha, Cara, and Gighlum, and its caves, its Well of the Winds, and its ancient watch-tower have all their own interest.

Off the north end of the island there is a magnificent view up the Sound of Jura, with the Knapdale

*After passengers embark the bell is rung for dinner, and full justice can be done to the meal without fear of being disturbed by the motion of the vessel, the loch being quite calm at all times.



hills on the right, the Iron Rock Lighthouse in the middle of the Sound, and the mountains of Mull in the far distance. On the left appears the finest possible view of the Paps of Jura, against the western horizon. The three principal peaks are *Beinn-an-òir* (Mountain of gold), 2,569 feet; *Beinn-a'-Chaolais* (Mountain of



MAID OF THE CROFT.

the Sound), 2,412 feet; and *Beinn-Seannta* (Sacred Mountain). North-west from Gigha appears the Sound of Islay, with, at its mouth, on one side, the lighthouse on MacArthur's Head, and on the other the Jura calling-place, and with Port Askaig at its end.

But on most days of the week the destination is Port-Ellen, and the steamer goes by the south end of Gigha, and touches at the pier there. On the Kintyre coast, to the left, the first house seen is Ronachan; close by it stands Largie Castle (Mr. J. R. Moreton MacDonald); a little below lies the village of Tayinloan; also Killeen, the seat of the late Mr. J. Hall, Cruibosdale (Major MacAlister), and Glen Creggan, the estate of Mr. Wm. Kennedy; and further on is Glen Barr Abbey (Mr. Keith MacAlister). Then, as the steamer strikes across the sound, appears a fine view of the Mull of Kintyre, standing boldly out against the sky. A few miles north of the Mull lies Machrihanish Bay. There the sea is never at rest, wave following

upon wave, and breaking with a roar that can be heard for miles. That distant sound has been described by Principal Shairp:—

“ And no sound was heard, save only,
Distance-lulled, the Atlantic roar,
Over the calm mountains coming
From far Machrihanish shore,
Like an audible eternity
Brooding the hushed people o’er.”

A fine view of the north of Ireland can now be had ; with the island of Rathlin, where Bruce spent the dark winter of his defeat before the final campaign which ended at Bannockburn. In the far distance can be seen Fairhead and the hills about Ballycastle.

Presently, on the Islay shore, south of Ardmore Point, appears the splendid mansion of Kildalton (Lieut. Iain Ramsay). Near Kildalton, in an ancient burying-ground, are some very fine specimens of early sculpture, especially an Iona Cross in good preservation. The course next lies past Ardemersay Point,



VILLAGE OF WHITEHOUSE.

and Ardbeg Distillery (A. M'Dougall & Co.). Texa Island was at one time inhabited by monks. Opposite it lies the village and distillery (Mackie & Co.), of Lagavulin. To the left, about four miles from West

Tarbert, lies the village of Whitehouse, where the local landed proprietor, Mr. P. J. Mackie of Glenreaddell, has resuscitated the handloom weaving industry, and the village weavers experience a very large demand for the quaint homespun. Then the steamer sweeps in towards Port Ellen.

In the bay, on a large peninsular rock, stand the remains of the ancient castle of Dunyvig, or *Dùn*



LORD OF THE ISLES GIVING JUDGMENT.

Naomhaig, a round tower, protected on the land side by a thick earthen mound, beyond which are the ruins of several houses, separated from the main building by a strong wall. This was once a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and in 1400 John Mor of the Isles was styled after Dunyvig. Below the village of Port-Allen stand the Established Church and manse, and a little further on appears Laphroaig Distillery (D. Johnstone & Co.). The hill in front is the Mull of Oa. The harbour lighthouse was built by the late W. F. Campbell, of Islay, to commemorate his wife, Lady Eleanor Campbell. To the north of the lighthouse lies Kilnaughton churchyard, and as we

approach the pier we have a fine view of the memorial hall erected by the present laird in memory of his father, the late Mr. John Ramsay, M.P., of Kildalton.

The arrival of the steamer is an ordinary enough occurrence in Islay now, but the story is told that on the first occasion on which a steam-propelled vessel put in to the harbour the people were struck with consternation, and when they caught sight of a pet monkey which the captain happened to have on board, they fled to the hills, crying out "Mac an Diabhol! Mac an Diabhol!" (The Son of Satan).

At Port-Ellen omnibuses wait to convey passengers to Bridgend and Bowmore. But the neighbourhood of Port-Ellen itself has much interest, and a day can be spent in visiting the Mull of Oa, the Big Strand, and the *Slochd Mhaol Doraidh*. With a population of over 1,000, two churches, a bank, and a postal and telegraph office, Port-Ellen is prettily situated upon the shores of a sandy bay, and has become a favourite resort for golfers, as the links are held to be unequalled even in Scotland. The three hotels, "Machrie House," "White Hart," and "Islay," are very comfortable.

The sights of the region lie to the south-west. The way to the Mull of Oa lies past the distillery and the shooting-lodge of Miss Ramsay, and affords a beautiful view of the mountains of Arran, peering above the Kintyre hills. Beyond Cornabus and Kenabus, twenty minutes' walk brings the pedestrian to the Mull of Oa, 800 feet above the sea. From the summit of this hill the view includes the Giant's Causeway and Port-Rush, Loch Foyle (the entrance to Londonderry), and Inishowen Head, and to the west the wide expanse of the Atlantic. A little below, on *Dun Aidh*, rise a circular mound and terraces, unique in the Western Isles, supposed to have been the Norwegians' "thing-place," or seat of judgment. Here on a summer evening the sunsets on the ocean horizon are not likely to be soon forgotten.

The most remarkable object in the island, the *Slochd Mhaol Doraidh*, lies on the west side of the peninsula of Oa, at the entrance of Lochindaal. The geological



formation of the peninsula is similar to that of Staffa. Through this, a circular shaft about twenty feet in diameter, with a depth of several hundred feet, penetrates the solid rock to the level of the sea, and there is a cave below, into which a boat can enter. The interior forms a large hall, the roof resembling the dome of a cathedral, with two smaller caves branching off. Through this cavern, and the opening in the rock, when the swell from the Atlantic comes in, the water is sent with terrific force and noise. At the entrance, guarding the pass, stands a huge pillar, about fifty feet high and ten feet in diameter, called The Soldier, from a band of lighter coloured rock which crosses it diagonally, resembling a soldier's belt.

North of the Slochd, on the way back to Port-Ellen, a fine view is got of the Big Strand, a beautiful sandy beach, that runs up Lochindaal side for several miles, and upon which, after a gale, the Atlantic rollers break in magnificent array.

Bridgend again, lies at the head of Lochindaal, eleven miles from Port-Ellen. It has a good hotel and posting establishment, and is a central point from which to visit the different places of interest on the western side of the island. The drive thither crosses a long stretch of moor, wine-red in August, and passes Leorin and Neriby. About half-way, on the right, at the foot of *Beinn Bhàin*, lies a loch which contains a strange freak of nature—tail-less trout. Nearing Bridgend the sightseer enjoys a fine view of Lochindaal. The village, beautifully situated among trees at the head of the loch, has an air of quiet loveliness, and commands good views of the surrounding scenery. Three miles away, by a pleasant road down the east side of Lochindaal, lies the village of Bowmore. The south-western point of the island, called the Rhinns, is about twenty miles distant, and the road skirts the shores of Lochindaal, passing the villages of Port-Charlotte, Port-na-haven, and Port-Wemyss. Near Port-Charlotte, at Bruichladich Pier, the steamer "Clydesdale" calls weekly.

In 1598, at the head of Loch Gruineart, seven miles north of Bridgend, was fought one of the frequent



BOWMORE.

BRUICH-
LADICH.

battles between the Macdonalds and the Macleans, in which were slain on the one side Sir Lachlan Maclean and about 300 of his men; and on the other only about 30 of the Macdonalds. Tradition says the Church of Kilnave, in which some of the Macleans had taken refuge, was burned by the Macdonalds, and that Sir Lachlan Maclean was buried in the Church of Kilchoman.

From Bridgend it is only nine miles to Port-Askaig PORT-ASKAIG. on the Sound of Islay. The road to it passes Islay House (Mr. Hugh Morrison), Ballygrant, and the Loch of Finlagan, the most interesting spot in the island. The stronghold on the larger islet in the loch, was the chief seat of the Lords of the Isles. The ruins of the castle are still to be seen, and on the shore are traces of a pier and of the houses of the *Luchd-tach*, or guards who attended the Island Chiefs. Martin, in his "Account of the Western Isles," describes the great ceremony here. "There was," he says, "a big stone of seven feet square, in which was a deep impression made to receive the feet of Macdonald; for he was crowned King of the Isles standing in this stone, and swore that he would continue his vassals in possession of their lands, and do exact justice to all his subjects; and then his father's sword was put into his hand." On a smaller islet, *Eilean na Corlle*, the Council Isle, the judges constantly sat, and received for their trouble an eleventh part of the subject of contest.

Before descending the hill to Port-Askaig the pilgrim obtains a view of lonely Colonsay away to the north of the Sound of Islay and the Paps of Jura, and of Dunlossit, the beautiful mansion of Mr. Donald Turner Martin, overlooking the sound.

Port-Askaig is charmingly situated, and has a comfortable Hotel. There is a ferry to Jura, JURA. and the ascent of the Paps can easily be made. The tourist can return from Port-Askaig (*via* Tarbert) on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and from Port-Ellen on the other days of the week.



GLASGOW TO ISLAY VIA MULL OF KINTYRE.



ON Mondays and Thursdays, the fine screw steamer "Clydesdale" or other steamer, with superior sleeping accommodation, leaves the Broomielaw, Glasgow, about midday, and arrives at Port-Allen next morning; then, after visiting the different ports at Islay on that day, the Lochindaal district on Tuesday, and Port-Askaig and Jura on Friday, she returns to Port-Allen, and rounding the Mull arrives in Glasgow on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

The course down the Clyde and round the Mull of Kintyre is described on pages 20 and 129, and a full description of the different places in Islay is to be found on pages 123-127.

The holiday maker who wishes a short trip with full benefit of the strong sea breezes, could not spend a more delightful day or two than that upon the coasts of Islay and Jura.

The trip can be varied and converted into a circular tour by returning from Islay in the swift steamer *via* Tarbert, or by leaving Glasgow with the "Columba," going to Islay *via* Tarbert, and returning to Glasgow *via* the Mull of Kintyre.

GLASGOW TO OBAN, TOBERMORY,
PORTREE AND STORNOWAY,
VIA
SOUNDS OF JURA, MULL, AND SKYE.

By steamers "Chieftain," "Claymore," etc., sailing from Glasgow and calling at Greenock. (See Tourist Programme.) The vessels have excellent passenger accommodation, and will be found extremely comfortable by those desirous of enjoying a week's sail (sleeping on board during night).



THE trip from Glasgow to Stornoway by the deep-sea steamers "Chieftain" or "Claymore" is one of the most delightful and interesting means of enjoying a holiday on the West Coast of Scotland, and has long been deservedly popular.

The first part of the voyage has already been described (page 20). After leaving Greenock, the

steamer sails down the Firth of Clyde, passing on the left the Cumbrae Islands, and on the right, the Island of Bute. The bold dark-blue mountains of Arran next pass in grand review. Arran came into the Hamilton family by the marriage of the Princess Mary, daughter of James II., to the ambitious James, first Lord Hamilton. It passed with the house's dukedom to the Hamiltons' ancient enemies, the Douglasses, through the marriage of the Duchess Anne in the end of the seventeenth century. And in 1906, its heiress, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, married the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of



MULL OF KINTYRE.

Montrose. Its ancient castle of Brodick, under Goat-fell, was the scene of an exploit by the Good Lord James of Douglas, who laid an ambush on the shore, and surprised a supply party of the English garrison. King's Cross below Holy Island was the spot from which Bruce watched for the signal fire on the Carrick coast, and set sail to conquer a kingdom. And Holy Island was the retreat of the early anchorite, St. Maol Jos.

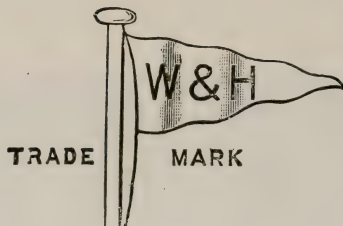
From Pladda Lighthouse off the south end of Arran, as night falls, the course is laid for the Mull of Kintyre. Seven miles to port, the famous Ailsa Craig, haunt of innumerable sea fowl, and subject of Keats's famous sonnet, towers in solitude above the sea; and as far to starboard can be seen the faint yet



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clear flickering of Davaar light at the entrance to Campbeltown harbour. Further on, Sanda lighthouse comes abeam, and about three-quarters of an hour afterwards the Mull headland and light.

As night falls, little can be seen of the famous headland. On its sheer extremity stands the ruins of Dunaverty, stronghold of the earliest Lords of the Isles. Within its walls Angus Og entertained the fleeing Bruce on his way to Rathlin, and it was still a Macdonald fortress three centuries later, when, after the overthrow of Montrose, the Marquis of Argyll seized the opportunity to destroy it. General Leslie with three thousand men besieged it, and, when it fell, put the whole garrison of three hundred men to the sword.

The interests beyond, as far as Crinan, will be found in the chapter on Islay (page 119), and from Crinan to Oban on page 32.*

From Oban through the Sound of Mull, again, the course is the same as that of the steamer for Iona (page 76), and beyond the Sound it follows the route of the Portree and Gairloch steamer (page 91).

PORTREE.

Beyond Portree the steamers sail alternately by Gairloch, Poolewe, and Aultbea, and by Ullapool and Lochinver. On the former route the interests of Gairloch have already been described (see page 107). Thence the steamer beats out again into the Minch, leaving behind the noble Ben Slioch, with the morning sun dispelling the mist from his brow. It is a two hours' sail round the promontory of Rudh Re, and up the beautiful inland waters of Loch Ewe. Isle Ewe lies in the midst of the loch, and Aultbea to the east of it, but the steamer beats up to Poolewe at the head. Here there is a good hotel, as well as a postal and telegraph office. Gairloch is only six miles distant overland, and the road thither skirts the

POOLEWE.

*The purser of the steamer will give definite information as to the time the vessel is likely to be detained at the different ports of call, but passengers are earnestly requested to embark when first they hear the bell ring.

The "Chieftain" or "Claymore" once a week calls at Inverie and at Totaig in Loch Duich.

There is a postal and telegraph office at Gairloch, and the steamer usually remains for about two hours; but the detention entirely depends upon circumstances.

seaward end of Loch Maree, the grandest view of which is obtained about a mile from Poolewe, before descending the steep slope at Tollie. The whole length of Loch Maree ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles), with the glen beyond, is visible. It is believed that Loch Maree must at one time have formed part of Loch Ewe, and been separated by a silting-up process, for the name of Kinlochewe, at the head of Loch Maree, means the "Head of Loch Ewe." The interests of Loch Maree have been described on page 108. The river Ewe, which connects Loch Maree and Loch Ewe, separates the properties of Gairloch (Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.) and Inverewe (Mr. Osgood H. Mackenzie). Inverewe House, situated among trees on the east side of Loch Ewe, is partly visible from the steamer. The plantings and gardens there, on what was once a bare and desolate spit of land, afford an object-lesson of what might be done in the way of enriching Highland scenery, and improving Highland estates.

Half an hour's sail from Poolewe brings the steamer **AULTBEA.** to Aultbea, where there is a modern hotel with excellent angling; and thence another three hours across the Minch suffices to reach Stornoway.

On the alternate route, the sail from the bold **ULLAPOOL.** rocky entrance of Loch Broom to Ullapool occupies three-quarters of an hour. Amid grand scenery Ben More, the highest hill in the district, stands prominent

to the north-east, and, with Stack Polly presents the most remarkable changes of appearance of any mountain in the Highlands when seen from different points. At Ullapool the steamer berths alongside a substantial pier. The village, founded by the British Fishery Society over a hundred years ago, stands on a fine, terraced, gravelly promontory, between the loch, which is a favourite anchorage for yachts, and the mouth of the river Achall. The houses are ranged in parallel lines, the most conspicuous buildings being the bank, churches, manses, and hotels. There is comfortable hotel accommodation, and a postal and telegraph office in the village. The inhabitants, in number about 800, are chiefly employed in fishing. The chief





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attractions are the splendid golf course, the trout fishing, and the facilities for bathing. Coigach, the district northward, is exceedingly wild, and the drive along the road from Ullapool brings scenery of the most magnificent description to view.

Resuming her course, the steamer rounds Rhu Coigach, crosses Enard Bay, and touches at Lochinver LOCHINVER. (page 111).

Thence the voyage may be continued still further northward. The steamer passes Storr Lighthouse, and the Old Man of Storr, then makes for Loch Nedd, LOCH NEDD. in the southern side of Edrachilles Bay. Badcall, the next stopping-place, lies on the northern side. Thence the steamer skirts the wildest part of Scotland, the old Lord Reay's country. As the extraordinary island of Handa is approached, the perpendicular red-stone cliffs become alive with myriads of sea-fowl screaming their rage or fear at being disturbed, and darkening the sky with their wings.

The entrance to Loch Laxford is passed to star-board, and after calling at Lochinchard we shape our course westward, and in about five hours enter the chief harbour of Lewis. LOCHIN-CHARD.

Stornoway, with a population of about 3,000, has STORNOWAY. several hotels, six churches, and a court-house. It is the seat of justice and the capital of the Outer Hebrides. Lewis Castle on the heights, with its finely laid out grounds, and the town, bustling with active life, make a very pleasant picture. In the strange story of the place, several incidents stand out. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Stornoway saw the last episode of the great struggle by which the island chiefs were brought into subjection to the crown. The Earl of Argyll had married his daughter to Angus Og of the Isles, then had carried her off, and when her son was born kept him a prisoner at Innis Connel in Loch Awe. But the young man, Donald Dubh, escaped in 1501, and raised the whole forces of the Isles. It was only after much bloodshed that the rebellion was slowly suppressed. Finally, only Torquil Macleod of Lewis remained defiant, and with Donald Dubh as his guest, he held out in

Stornoway Castle. At last, however, the Earl of Huntly captured the stronghold, and the hopes of Donald Dubh came to an end.

Again, after the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell's men made their way hither, and left a garrison in the castle, now a ruin on the shore. But one night, Macleod, a laird of the Lewis, surprised the place, and put every man to the sword. Later still the island belonged to the Mackenzies of Seaforth; and when Sir James Matheson, Bart., of Achany, acquired it some fifty years ago, he built his magnificent Elizabethan castle on the site of Seaforth Lodge. The tourist would do well to visit this castle, which is only half-a-mile distant. In the demesne, which is well planted, are ten miles of carriage drives, and five miles of footpaths, and the extensive hot-houses are filled with flowers. From the castle a good view of the town, harbour, and outlying districts can be had, with the hills of Ross and Sutherland in the distance.



About 16 miles from Stornoway is the famed Loch Grimister; but the principal place of interest in the island is Callernish, with its Druidical stones, which rival Carnac and Stennes, Stonehenge and Avebury. Near to Callernish the little inn of Garry-na-hine is the scene of William Black's "Princess of Thule."

MALLAIG, KYLE, AND STORNOWAY.

The mail steamer leaves Mallaig for Kyle of Lochalsh daily (Sunday excepted) on the direct run to Stornoway, and every night (Saturday excepted) returns to Kyle of Lochalsh and Mallaig, arriving in the morning, in connection with trains to and from Inverness and the south, and Fort-William and the south.

Good sleeping accommodation is provided on board, and in summer, when twilight in these latitudes lasts all night, the return journey is equally enjoyable. The steamer ploughs her way through the phosphorescent ripple of the Minch, and down the Sound of Skye, and long before she has berthed at the pier, the hills are lit up by the glory of the rising sun, and nature is again awake.



HIGHLAND SHEILING

ULLAPOOL TO INVERNESS

VIA GARVE.



There are good hotels at Ullapool, and the motor drive thence to Garve on the Dingwall and Skye Railway is one of 32 miles.

LEAVING Ullapool behind on its terraced promontory with beautiful gravel shore, the car for eight miles skirts Loch Broom, and passes, about half-way, through Leckmelm, the beautiful estate of Mr. F. D. Pirie. For some miles here the road runs through cultivated land and rich haughs, covered with grass, and overgrown

with hazel and alder, until it comes to a narrow gorge, along the side of which it rises precipitously for more than a mile, reaching the great plateau at a height of about 800 feet above the sea. Braemore House, erected by the late Sir John Fowler, Bart., C.E., who successfully exerted his skill and experience in transforming and embellishing this remote spot, stands on the east side, on the spur of the hill, and overlooks Loch Broom. The steep slope has been planted and opened up with walks, one of which runs by the side of Corryhalloch, a remarkable gorge more than a mile in length, one of the wildest and most striking in the West Highlands. The sides rise from the

water's edge to a height of from 150 to 200 feet, through flaggy rocks, which at one spot appear like an upright wall, and at another are broken into ledges and pinnacles. The river falls sheer out of sight among the rocks, and, following the road, one is only able to catch a glimpse of it now and then by peering over the precipice. As there is a very steep incline



A HIGHLAND COACH.

for fully a mile, passengers usually walk here, and by the kindness of Sir John Fowler they have the privilege of viewing, from the private paths and bridge, this wonderful gorge and the magnificent falls.

The car is rejoined at the head of the glen, and from this point the country becomes wild and bare. Two miles from Braemore the road skirts Loch Druim, or the Ridge Loch, for a mile and a half, and, about half a mile further on, the summit of the drive is reached, about 950 feet above sea level. Here one



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stream flows westward into Loch Druim and on to Loch Broom ; the other, the Blackwater, flows through Loch Garve to the German Ocean.

The strath is called the *Diridh mòr*, a name indicative of stiff climbing, and it forms, with the adjoining hills, the four extensive deer forests of Braemore, Strathvaich, Inchbae, and Loch Luichart. A few miles further east, beyond Altguish Inn, the finest of all views of Ben Wyvis opens out, as the road and river descend Strathgarve. Presently Loch Garve comes into view, with rich woodland scenery along its northern and western shores. Strathgarve, the lodge of the proprietor, Captain Stirling, stands half hidden in fir and larch plantations, and the loch, a fine sheet of water, affords many beautiful and interesting vistas.

Garve is reached in time to allow passengers to overtake the forenoon train to Inverness. The railway ride from Garve to Dingwall—11 miles—is most romantic. To the north a passing glimpse is now and then obtained of Ben Wyvis (the mountain of storms), while, on the south, the line winds past the Raven Rock, and along the side of Glenskiach, in the bottom of which the Peffery goes rushing down its rugged, rocky bed.

Achterneed, four-and-a-half miles from Dingwall, is the station for the celebrated Mineral Spa of Strathpeffer. The Falls of Rogie on the Blackwater, and many other places of interest, lie in the locality.

Beyond Dingwall the line runs through a rich, arable district, crosses the Rivers Conon and Beauly, and, skirting the head of the Cromarty Firth and the south shore of Loch Beauly, ends at Inverness.



STORNOWAY TO THURSO,

VIA

CAPE WRATH.

During summer occasional trips are made to Thurso by the Stornoway steamers. Information regarding them can be obtained on application to the Head Office in Glasgow.



A TRIP to the west coast of Sutherland is always enjoyable, for the wild grandeur of the mountain and loch scenery is unsurpassed in any part of Scotland. The green patches of fisher's croft, the yellow whin bushes, and the deep blue of sea and sky, with the bold cliffs and the majestic hills, make a panorama of endless interest. Cape Wrath itself is a sight to see, with its lighthouse-crowned cliff, 300

feet high, and the wild tides surging and leaping at its foot, as it looks away towards the Arctic.

Beyond it the vast sea-cavern of Smoo, at Durness, has been made famous by Robb Donn Mackay, the

North of Scotland Burns; and wild Loch Eribol with its caverned shore finds a place in the poems of Scott.

This is the old Mackay country; further east lies the country of the Sinclairs. Caithness has for its chief town the old Norwegian port of Thor's Haven, or Thurso. Scrabster, the landing-place, is a mile-THURSO. and-a-half from the town, and Scrabster Castle was the scene of the horrible murder in the twelfth century of John, Bishop of Caithness, whose tongue was cut from his throat, and whose eyes were put out.

Harold's Tower, the Sinclair mausoleum, covers the grave of Earl Harold, who fell in 1190 in battle against a namesake usurper. The present castle, a fine old building, is the property of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, and the town was the birthplace of Sir John Sinclair, founder of modern agriculture, and of Robert Dick, baker and botanist, whose famous biography was written by Smiles.



PORTREE TO TARBERT (HARRIS), LOCHMADDY AND DUNVEGAN.



FROM Portree Bay the course lies up the Sound of Raasay (page 91), and along the northern shores of Skye, passing the famous Storr Rocks, Kilt Rock, and Quiraing, and when a boat is out a call is made at Staffin and Kilmaluag. On entering the Minch, the voyager comes in sight of the "Long Island"—that group

of islands called the Outer Hebrides, the principal of which are Lewis and Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra. The whole length from Barra Head to the Butt of Lewis is 120 miles. The northern part of this great island-chain, viz., the Lewis (40 miles long and in some places 24 in breadth), is in Ross-shire; but Harris, though in the same island, and all the other islands, belong to Inverness-shire. Harris is separated from the Lewis by a long mountain range about 8 miles in width, and was formerly the property of the MacLeods, but now belongs partly to Lord Dunmore and partly to Sir Samuel Scott. The greater portion of North Uist belongs to Sir Arthur J. Campbell Orde, Bart., while the islands of Benbecula and South Uist belong to Lady Gordon Cathcart, of Cluny, Aberdeenshire.

In about five hours the steamer reaches Tarbert TARBERT. (Harris), where there is good hotel accommodation, and visitors can have plenty of rod-fishing. Here are manufactured the famous "Harris Tweeds," and should the tourist have time, it would well repay his trouble to visit one of the little cots where the wool for the cloth is spun.

The sail from Tarbert to Loch Maddy occupies about two hours and a half. After leaving Tarbert the Island of Scalpay is passed, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in fishing.



The lighthouse on the north-east side of the island is called the Glass Light. The next call is at Rodel, on the south-east point of Harris, and here may be seen the ruins of Rodel Monastery, on the sea coast RODEL. under Ben Rowadill. It belonged to the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, and was one of the 28 monasteries in Scotland. The foundations are Norman, while the superstructure is Early English. The Sound of Harris beyond, to starboard, is about 8 miles wide, full of islands, and difficult of navigation. Lochmaddy harbour is capable of containing almost any quantity of shipping. As an example of the intricate windings of our salt-water lochs, and the number of islands with which they are studded, Loch Maddy only covers about 10 square miles, yet the coast line, with its numerous creeks, bays, and islands, cannot be less than 200 miles. (See page 116.)

LOCH-
MADDY.

Among the many places of interest in North Uist is the great ruin, in good preservation, at Cairnish, of *Teampul na Trianaid*, or Trinity Temple, said to have been erected in the fourteenth century by Annie M'Rorie, first wife of John of Islay, Lord of the Isles. Among the numerous caves may be mentioned *Slochd-a'-choiri*, the "cave of the kettle," at the point of Tigharry, not far from the Parish Church of North Uist. In South Uist are the remains of the castle of Borge, on the west side of Benbecula, the remains of a place of refuge on an islet in Loch Druidibeg, and the castle of Ormaclete, an ancient seat of the chiefs of Clanranald, the walls of which are still entire. On a small islet in a lake near Howmore, are the ruins

of another castle of Clanranald; and the remains of *Caisteal-a'-Bhreabadair*, or the Weaver's Castle (an appropriate name in this region of the famous Harris tweed), are perched on a high rock on an island at the southern extremity of South Uist, near Eriscay, and opposite Barra.

DUNVEGAN. After leaving Loch Maddy, two hours' sail brings the voyager to Dunvegan, an account of which will be found on page 116. The return journey may be made either to Portree by the same steamer, or to Oban by the Oban mail steamer. (See page 114.)

On the way to Portree the steamer passes within sight of the scene of one of the most famous of Prince Charles Edward's adventures. Disguised as an Irish maid, Betty Burke, he had sailed from South Uist with Flora Macdonald. Their little craft first tried a landing on Vaternish, north of Loch Dunvegan, but almost ran into an encampment of militia, and was fired upon as it hastily put off. Thence it made by the steamer's route north and westward, and three hours later put in near Mugstat in Kilbride. There were militia officers among the guests in the house, and Lady Margaret Macdonald was greatly alarmed. But old Macdonald of Kingsburgh was taken into confidence. With wine and other viands in his pockets he went down to the beach, found "Betty Burke" hiding among the rocks, and conveyed the Prince in safety to his own house of Kingsburgh on Loch Snizart, half-way to Portree.



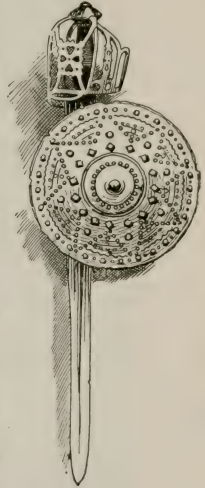
HOME, VIA THE TROSSACHS.

Passengers who have booked a circular tour returning *via* the Trossachs, according to the routing of their tickets, travel from Fort-William *via* West Highland Railway to Ardlui, thence through the Trossachs, *via* Aberfoyle, to Glasgow or Edinburgh; or from Oban, by Callander and Oban Railway to Crianlarich, coach or rail to Ardlui, thence through the Trossachs, *via* Callander, to Glasgow or Edinburgh. In each case, the route from Ardlui to the Trossachs is the same.



THE West Highland Railway for some distance lies close to the beautiful river Spean, overlooking the gorge worn by the rush and eddy of the torrent. In this gorge it was that, in the Rebellion of 1745, the Jacobite clansmen were stimulated by their first success—the capture of two companies of infantry on their way to Fort-William—before Prince Charles raised his standard at Glenfinnan. After reaching Tulloch Station, the line climbs above Loch Treig, and then makes straight across the desolate Moor of Rannoch, striking mountain and valley again at Bridge of Orchy. A high-level bridge takes the line over the Callander and Oban Railway, and from Crianlarich to Ardlui the train runs down Glenfalloch, that exquisite valley north of Loch Lomond.

By the alternative route, from Oban, the scenery has been already described the reverse way, as far as Loch Awe (page 43). The Callander and Oban Railway winds up behind Oban, and, after passing Dunstaffnage Castle and Connel Ferry, runs along the shores of Loch Etive. The view up the loch, towards



Via WEST
HIGHLAND
RAILWAY.

Via CALL-
ANDER
and OBAN
RAILWAY.

ARDLUI.

Glen Etive, is one of the finest in Scotland. Further on, the line ascends the historic Pass of Brander, and skirts Loch Awe by the water's edge. The most noticeable features here are the wooded islands and Kilchurn Castle. At Crianlarich a change is made, either to high-level station or to coach, according to ticket; and the route descends Glenfalloch to Ardlui, the starting-point of that part of the journey common to both routes.

INVER-
SNAID.

The Loch Lomond steamer carries the tourist down to Inversnaid, the pier where the Loch Katrine coach starts. This part of the loch is perhaps the wildest. A huge stone pulpit, the heaviest in the world, stands on the shore to the left. The little Isle of Vou has hermit memories. Rob Roy's Cave, on the left, is said to have been a hiding-place of Robert the Bruce. And at Inversnaid, where the short voyage ends, Wordsworth saw the Highland girl whom he has so finely immortalized. There is a fine waterfall beside Inversnaid pier. From Inversnaid the coach carries us over to Stronachlacher, on Loch Katrine, passing *en route* Loch Arklet, a little moorland tarn.

LOCH
KATRINE.

At Stronachlacher we embark on another steamer to enjoy the sail down Loch Katrine—that lovely “cateran's” loch, to which Sir Walter Scott and the deeds which his poem narrates have given immortal fame. The wooded banks, the giant peaks of Ben Venue and Ben Aan, Ellen's Isle,

“Where, for retreat in dangerous hour,
Some chief had framed a rustic bower,”

TROSSACHS.

the Silver Strand, all pass before our view. The associations make the scene brim with interest to those who have read “The Lady of the Lake.”

The coach drive to Aberfoyle, and railway thence, pass through country rendered interesting by graphic scenes in “Rob Roy”; that to Callander passes Loch Vennachar, the river Teith, Coilantogle Ford, and Ben Ledi, the route of the chase and of the Fiery Cross in “The Lady of the Lake.” Passengers travel to Glasgow or Edinburgh by either route, according as their tickets set forth.

ENVOI.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North ;
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth ;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains, high cover'd with snow ;
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below ;
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods,
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer ;
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.—BURNS.



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ON WAR OFFICE LIST.

INDEX.

Containing List of Calling Places, with Reference Pages in Guide for description; also a Summary of Information, including Names of Agents, and Piermasters, Ferry-men, etc., who are not Agents; also Golf Courses, Fishing, and Hotels.

Sea Fishing can be obtained at almost every place on the West Coast, and Angling at a great number of places.—See “Sportsman’s Guide,” and other Guides published by J. Watson Lyall, 118 Pall Mall, London, and J. A. Lumley & Dowell, 34 St. James’ Street, London.

For Letting Houses, Shootings, Fishings, etc., apply to Walker, Fraser & Steele, 74 Bath Street, Glasgow; or to any of those who are referred to as undertaking such business at the following places.

The following information is given for general convenience, and is not guaranteed.

Abriachan (Alexander M'Donald, Piermaster), on Lochness, Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Page 71 of *Guide*.

Aldourie (A. Falconer, Piermaster), on Lochness, Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Page 72 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily. Dore's Inn, 1½ miles.

Appin (A. MacLachlan, Piermaster), on Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire. Page 50 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; “Cavalier” weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Appin Hotel; Airds Hotel.

Ardbeg, Islay, Argyllshire. Page 123 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Port-Ellen, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; “Clydesdale” weekly, page 10 of *Programme*.

Ardfern, on Loch Craignish, Argyllshire. Swift steamer to Craignish, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; “Brenda” or “Staffa” twice weekly.

Ardlamont, Argyllshire. Page 29 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily to Tighnabruaich, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.

Ardlair, on Loch Maree, Ross-shire. Page 109 of *Guide*; steamer daily during season.

Ardpatrick, West Loch Tarbert, Argyllshire. Page 120 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily.

ArdriSHAIG (ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Agent), on Lochgilp, Argyllshire. Eastern terminus of Crinan Canal. **Golf Course, 9 holes**; bowling green, trout fishing. Page 30 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Royal Hotel; Lorne Hotel; Argyll Hotel; Anchor Hotel; Lochgilphead, Argyll Hotel; Victoria Hotel; Lochgair Hotel, Lochgair (8 miles); Kilmartin Hotel, Kilmartin (10 miles); Culfaill Hotel, Culfaill (24 miles)—Good trout fishing. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to Duncan Strang, Merchant.

Ardgour (M. Campbell, Piermaster), on Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire. Sea fishing. Page 53 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; “Cavalier” weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Ardgour Hotel; Nether Lochaber Hotel, South Corran.

The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

- Arisaig**, Inverness-shire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**; sea fishing. Page 93 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Mallaig, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*, thence rail. Arisaig Hotel; Kinlochailort Hotel (10 miles).
- Armadaile** (Peter Robertson, Ferryman), Sound of Sleat, Skye. Page 98 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Ardvasar Hotel.
- Achnasheen**, Ross-shire. Page 110 of *Guide*; coach from Gairloch daily, page 16 of *Programme*. Achnasheen Hotel.
- Auchenlochan** (Colin J. Simpson, Piermaster), Kyles of Bute, Argyllshire. Page 29 of *Guide*; "Columba" or "Iona" daily to Tighnabruaich, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Royal Hotel.
- Aultbea** (Angus Stewart, Piermaster), Ross-shire. Angling. Page 132 of *Guide*; "Claymore" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*; swift steamer to Gairloch, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Aultbea Hotel.
- Badcall** (David Thomson, Ferryman), Sutherlandshire. Page 133 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Scourie Hotel.
- Badentarbet** (Mal. M'Lean, Piermaster), Cromartyshire, near Ullapool. Page 133 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly. Achiltibuie Hotel.
- Ballachulish**, on Loch Leven, Argyllshire. Sea fishing. Land here for Pass of Glencoe. Page 51 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*; "Brenda" to Quarries Pier (John Graham, Piermaster), weekly. Ballachulish Hotel; Temperance Hotel; Clachaig Hotel, Glencoe.
- Balmacara** (John M'Lennan, Ferryman), on Lochalsh, Ross-shire. Angling on three hill lochs; sea fishing. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 100 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Balmacara Hotel. Aird Ferry Hotel.
- Banavie** (Robert Cassels, Piermaster), Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Angling, River Lochy and Caledonian Canal. Page 58 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily to Fort-William, thence rail; terminus of Caledonian Canal steamers, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Lochiel Arms Hotel.
- Barra**. See Castlebay.
- Bellanoeh** (M. Brodie), on Crinan Canal. Page 34 of *Guide*; "Linnet" daily; "Brenda" or "Staffa" twice weekly.
- Bowling**, Western terminus of Forth and Clyde Canal. Page 23 of *Guide*; Lochfyne cargo steamer calls by arrangement.
- Bowmore** (John Joss, Ferryman), Islay, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 126 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Port-Ellen, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Clydesdale" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*; Sea View Hotel; Bowmore Hotel; New Commercial Hotel; Bowmore Temperance Hotel.
- Broadford** (Charles Maclean, Piermaster), Skye. Angling, Loch Kilchrist; sea fishing. Page 103 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Broadford Hotel; Campbell's Hotel.
- Bruichladdich** (JOHN THOMSON, Agent), Lochindaal, Islay. Page 126 of *Guide*; "Clydesdale" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Bruichladdich Temperance Hotel.
- Bunessan** (D. Campbell, Piermaster), Loch Scridain, Ross of Mull. Mail steamer tri-weekly, page 7 of *Programme*. Bunessan Hotel.
- Cairnbaan**, Crinan Canal. Page 34 of *Guide*; "Linnet" daily. Cairnbaan Hotel.
- Canna** (W. Campbell, Piermaster), Island, south of Skye. Page 114 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Carsaig**, South of Mull. Page 87 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, page 6 of *Programme*. Kinloch Hotel.
- The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.*

- Castlebay** (GEORGE MACDONALD & SON, Agents), Barra, Outer Hebrides. Angling, two hill lochs; sea fishing. Page 117 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Castlebay Hotel.
- Clachan** (John MacPhail, Ferryman), West Loch Tarbert, Argyllshire. Sea fishing. Page 121 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily. Clachan Inn.
- Colintraive** (MacLellan, Piermaster), Kyles of Bute, Argyllshire. Page 28 of *Guide*; "Columba" or "Iona" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Colintraive Hotel.
- Coll** (Charles MacFadyen, Ferryman) Island, west of Mull. **Golf Course, 18 holes**; angling and sea fishing. Page 79 of *Guide*; mail steamer tri-weekly, page 7 of *Programme*. Coll Hotel.
- Corpach** (R. Cassels, Piermaster), southern terminus of Caledonian Canal. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Sea fishing. Page 55 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily to Fort-William or Banavie, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, p. 10 of *Programme*. Corpach Hotel.
- Corran**. See Ardgour.
- Craignish** (D. MacFarlane, Piermaster), Argyllshire. Sea fishing. Page 36 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, p. 10 of *Programme*.
- Craignure** (Ferry), on Sound of Mull. Page 77 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Craignure Inn.
- Crarae**, Lochfyne, Argyllshire. Lochfyne steamer as advertised in cargo bill.
- Crinan**, western terminus of Crinan Canal. Sea fishing. Page 35 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Crinan Hotel.
- Croggan** (A. McPhail, Piermaster), weather and circumstances permitting, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Cullochy** (Duncan Fraser), on Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Page 65 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, p. 10 of *Programme*. Invergarry Hotel.
- Dochfour** (R. M'Kenzie), on Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Page 72 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily.
- Drimnin**, on Sound of Mull, Argyllshire. Page 79 of *Guide*; mail steamer daily, pages 6 and 7 of *Programme*.
- Dunmore** (Hugh MacKinnon, Ferryman), West Loch, Tarbert, Argyllshire. Page 121 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily.
- Dunoon** (Arch. Ferguson, Agent), on Firth of Clyde, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 26 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, connecting with the North British Railway System via Craigendoran, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*. MacColl's Hotel; Wellington Hotel; Argyll Hotel; Cowal Temperance Hotel; Crown Hotel; Royal Hotel; Douglas Temperance Hotel; Caledonian Temperance Hotel. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to G. Douglas; W. Warner; G. Chalmers; or R. Ferguson, House Factors.
- Dunvegan**, north-west of Skye. Page 116 of *Guide*; mail steamer daily, page 7 of *Programme*. Dunvegan Hotel.
- Easdale** (Archd. MacKichan, Piermaster), a little south of Oban, Argyllshire. Page 39 of *Guide*; "Brenda" and "Staffa" twice weekly. Easdale Hotel.
- Edinburgh**. Page 9 of *Guide*. For trains in connection with "Columba" and "Iona" see pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.
- | | |
|--|---|
| North British Station Hotel, Princes Street. | Veitch's Private Hotel, 127 George Street. |
| Caledonian Station Hotel, Princes Street. | Adelphi Commercial Hotel, 59 Cockburn St. |
| Royal Hotel Edinr. Co. Ltd., 53 Princes St. | Imperial Hotel, 19 Market Street. |
| Balmoral Hotel, 91 Princes Street. | Elder's Hotel, 9 South St. David Street. |
| Bedford Hotel, 83 Princes Street. | Waverley Temp. Hotel, 43 Princes Street. |
| Royal British Hotel, 18 Princes Street. | Waverley (New) Temp. Hotel, Waterloo Pl. |
| George Hotel, 21 George Street. | Darling's Regent Temp. Hotel, 20 Waterloo Pl. |
| Roxburgh Hotel, 38 Charlotte Square. | Cockburn Temp. Hotel, 1 Cockburn Street. |
| Rutland Hotel, 2 Rutland Street. | Crown Temp. Hotel, 2 W. Register Street. |
| University Hotel, 6 Chambers Street. | Milne's Hotel, 145 Leith Street. |
| Maitland Hotel, Shandwick Place. | Ship Hotel, East Register Street. |
| Carlton Hotel, North Bridge. | Cathedral Hotel, 71 Cockburn Street. |

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Eigg (R. Campbell, Ferryman) Island, south of Skye, Inverness-shire. Page 91 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*.

Ford (D. Carmichael), south end of Lochawe. Angling. Page 44 of *Guide*; steamer "Lochawe" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Ford Hotel.

Fort-Augustus (Thos. Aitchison), Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. **Golf Course, 9 holes.** Angling on loch and river. Page 65 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Lovat Arms Hotel; the Douglas Hotel; Chisholm's Private Hotel.

Fort-William (R. Sutherland, Agent), on Loch Linnhe, Inverness-shire. Angling on loch and river; **Golf Course, 9 holes.** Page 53 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*.

Station Hotel.

Alexandra Hotel.

Caledonian Hotel.

North British Hotel.

West End Hotel.

Imperial Hotel.

Ben Nevis Hotel.

Palace Hotel.

Argyll Hotel.

MacDonald Arms Hotel.

Waverley Temperance.

Cochrane's Temperance.

Central Temperance.

Lochaber Temperance.

Springbank Temperance.

For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to N. B. Mackenzie, solicitor; Alexander Macdougall, stationer; or R. Sutherland, steamer agent.

Foyers (A. M. Watson, Piermaster), on Loch Ness, Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Angling in loch. Page 68 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Foyers Hotel.

Gairloch (A. Burgess), Ross-shire. **Golf Course, 9 holes.** Sea fishing and angling. Page 107 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4, 5, and 16 of *Programme*; "Claymore" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Gairloch Hotel; Loch Maree Hotel (9 miles).

Gairlochy (Robert MacBride), Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Page 60 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Spean Bridge Hotel (3 miles); Roy Bridge Hotel (6 miles).

Gigha (R. A. Cavana, Piermaster) Island, at mouth of West Loch Tarbert, Argyllshire. Page 122 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Gigha Hotel.

Glasgow. Head Office—119 Hope Street, opposite Central Station Hotel entrance. Page 15 of *Guide*. "Columba" and "Iona" sail from Bridge Wharf; "Chieftain," "Claymore," and "Cavalier" from Shed 38, Lancefield Quay; "Clydesdale" from Shed 42, Lancefield Quay; and the Coast and Loch Fyne cargo steamers, "Cygnet" and "Texa," from Bridge Berth, north side Jamaica Bridge.

Central Station Hotel, Central Station.

St. Enoch Station Hotel, St. Enoch Station.

North British Station Hotel, George Square.

Windsor Hotel, 250 St. Vincent Street.

Grand Hotel, 560 Sauchiehall Street.

Royal Hotel, 50 George Square.

Bath Hotel, 152 Bath Street.

Victoria Hotel, 19 West George Street.

Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath Street.

Blythwood Hotel, 320 Argyle Street.

Bridge Street Station Hotel, 6 Bridge Street.

Steel's Hotel, 5 Queen Street.

Ivanhoe Hotel, 185 Buchanan Street.

Whyte's Commercial Hotel, 45 Candleriggs.

Buch'n St. Station Hotel, 23 Cowcaddens St.

George Hotel, 235 Buchanan Street.

Hotel Balmoral, 222 Sauchiehall Street.

Armstrong's Hotel, 244 Buchanan Street.

M'Beith's Temp. Hotel, 222 Buchanan Street.

Waverley Temp. Hotel, 172 Sauchiehall Street.

Duncan's Temperance Hotel, 59 Union Street.

Mackay's Hotel, 28 Glassford Street.

Osborne Temp. Hotel, 106 Sauchiehall Street.

London Temp. Hotel, 288 Buchanan Street.

Adelphi Hotel, Argyle Street and Dunlop Street.

Glencoe. Page 55 of *Guide*. See Ballachulish.

Glenelg (William Thomson, Ferryman), Sound of Skye, Inverness-shire. Sea fishing, angling and shooting. Page 99 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Glenelg Hotel.

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SCOTTISH EXHIBITION 1911



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

Govan, suburb of Glasgow, on the Clyde, Renfrewshire. Page 21 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.

Gourock (Andrew Anderson, Stationmaster), Caledonian Railway Terminus, Firth of Clyde. Page 25 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" call daily, in connection with express trains to and from Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc., see pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Ashton Hotel; Queen's Hotel; Commercial Hotel; Columba Temperance.

Greenock (WILLIAM LINDSAY & Co., Agents). Page 24 of *Guide*. All incoming and outgoing deep sea steamers call at the Custom House Quay. Ardrishaig Mail Steamer calls at Princes Pier, and not at Custom House Quay. **Golf Course, 18 holes**. Tontine Hotel; Royal Hotel; Western Temperance Hotel.

Harris. See Tarbert, Harris, and Rodel.

Innellan (ARCHIBALD MAC EWAN, Agent), on Firth of Clyde, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 27 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Royal Hotel. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to Charles Turner, Postmaster.

Inveraray (WALTER MALCOLM, Agent), at head of Lochfyne. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Angling. Page 30 of *Guide*; Lochfyne cargo steamer. Argyll Hotel; George Hotel.

Inverfarigaig (J. Reid, Piermaster), on Loch Ness, Caledonian Canal. Page 69 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Whitebridge Hotel, 6 miles.

Inverie (J. MacPhee, Ferryman), on Loch Nevis, Inverness-shire. Page 99 of *Guide*; "Claymore" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*; or swift steamer to Armadale, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*.

Invermoriston (P. MacDonald, Piermaster), on Lochness, Caledonian Canal. Angling. Page 66 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Invermoriston Hotel.

Inverness (JOHN MACPHEE, Agent), northern terminus of Caledonian Canal Steamers. **Golf Course, 18 holes**. Angling. Page 72 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*.

Station Hotel.
Caledonian Hotel.
Royal Hotel.
Imperial Hotel.

Palace Hotel.
Alexandra Hotel.
Waverley Temperance Hotel.
MacGillivray's Temperance.

West End Temperance.
Glenalbyn Hotel.
Muirtown Hotel.
Queensgate Temperance.

For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to A. Fraser & Co., Union Street.

Iona (ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Agent). Page 83 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, page 6 of *Programme*. Columba Hotel; Argyll Hotel.

Islay. See Port-Ellen, Port-Askaig, Bruichladdich, etc. **Two Golf Courses, 18 holes** at Machrie, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port-Ellen, and between Bruichladdich and Bridgend. Page 29 of *Guide*. Bridgend Hotel.

Isleornsay (Robert Graham, Ferryman), Sound of Sleat, Skye. Page 99 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Isleornsay Hotel.

Jura (John M'Isaac, Piermaster) Island, north-east of Islay, Argyllshire. Page 127 of *Guide*; swift steamer Monday and Thursday, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Clydesdale" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Jura Hotel.

Kames (Robert Ferguson, Piermaster), Kyles of Bute, Argyllshire. Page 29 of *Guide*; "Columba" or "Iona" daily to Tighnabruaich, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.

Kilchoan (L. Cameron, Ferryman), Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire. Page 91 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Kilchoan Hotel.

Kilmaluag, north of Skye. Page 140 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.

Kinlochewe, Ross-shire. Page 110 of *Guide*; coach from Gairloch daily. Kinlochewe Hotel.

Kinlochleven. Steamers "Brenda" and "Staffa," etc., from Glasgow.

The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

- Kirn** (A. Imrie, Agent), on Firth of Clyde, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 18 holes.** Page 26 of *Guide*; "Columba" or "Iona" daily to Dunoon, 1 mile, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Queen's Hotel; Clyde Hotel; Royal Marine Hotel, Hunter's Quay; Ardnadam Hotel; Argyll Hotel and Oakbank Hotel, Sandbank.
- Kyle of Lochalsh** (NEIL MACINTOSH, Agent), Sound of Skye, terminus of Highland Railway. Page 101 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*; mail steamers, page 8 of *Programme*. Highland Railway Station Hotel; Old Kyle Hotel; Temperance Hotel.
- Kyleakin** (P. Leitch, Ferryman), on Sound of Skye, Inverness-shire. Page 102 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. King's Arms Hotel.
- Kyles of Bute.** See Colintraive, Tighnabruaich, etc. Page 28 of *Guide*.
- Laggan** (John Fraser), on Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Angling. Page 62 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Invergarry Hotel.
- Letterewe**, on Loch Maree, Ross-shire. Page 109 of *Guide*; steamer daily during season.
- Lismore** (Stewart, Piermaster), Island in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire. Page 49 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.
- Lochaline** (Hugh Sinclair, Piermaster), on Sound of Mull, Argyllshire. Page 77 of *Guide*; swift and mail steamers, pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Lochaline Hotel.
- Loch Awe**, head of Loch Awe, Argyllshire. Angling. Page 43 of *Guide*; steamer "Lochawe" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Lochawe Hotel; Dalmally Hotel.
- Lochboisdale** (M. F. MACLENNAN, Agent), South Uist, Outer Hebrides. Excellent angling. Page 117 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*; Lochboisdale Hotel.
- Loch Bracadale**, Struan (P. Ferguson, Ferryman), west of Skye. Page 114 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Loch Carron.** Page 101 of *Guide*. See Kyle of Lochalsh.
- Loch Coruisk**, Skye. Page 95 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Loch Scavaig, pages 8 and 21 of *Programme*.
- Loch Duich**, Ross-shire. Page 131 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*.
- Loch Eriboll**, Sutherlandshire. Page 139 of *Guide*; occasional sailings.
- Loch Hourn**, Inverness-shire. Page 99 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore" to Isleornsay, page 9 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" occasionally.
- Lochinchard**, Sutherlandshire. Angling. Page 133 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" fortnightly, page 9 of *Programme*. Rhiconich Hotel.
- Lochinver** (JAMES GORDON, Agent), Sutherlandshire. Excellent angling, salmon and trout; sea fishing. Page 111 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Culag Hotel; Temperance Hotel.
- Lochmaddy** (Arch. MacDonald, Piermaster), North Uist, Outer Hebrides. **Golf Course, 12 holes.** Excellent angling. Page 116 of *Guide*; mail steamers from Oban, page 7, and from Portree, page 7 of *Programme*. Lochmaddy Hotel.
- Loch Maree**, Ross-shire. Excellent angling. Page 108 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Gairloch, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Gairloch Hotel; Lochmaree Hotel; Kinlochewe Hotel.
- Loch Nedd**, Sutherlandshire. Page 133 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Drumbeg Hotel.
- Loch Nevis**, Inverness-shire. See Inverie. Page 99 of *Guide*.
- The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.*

Loch Pooltiel, Glendale (J. MacPherson, Ferryman), west of Skye. Page 115 of *Guide*; mail steamer from Oban, page 7 of *Programme*.

Loch Scavaig, Skye. Page 95 of *Guide*; swift steamer every Tuesday and Saturday, pages 8 and 21 of *Programme*. Landing place for Loch Coruisk.

Loch Sunart, Argyllshire. Page 89 of *Guide*. See Salen, Loch Sunart, and Strontian. Mail steamer from Oban every Tuesday and Friday, see page 7 of *Programme*.

Loch Shiel, Inverness-shire. Angling. Page 89 of *Guide*; mail steamer to Salen, Loch Sunart, page 7 of *Programme*, or to Fort-William, page 4 of *Programme*. Salen Hotel; Loch Shiel Hotel, Acharacle; Glenfinnan Hotel.

Loch Torridon, Ross-shire. Page 107 of *Guide*; "Claymore" fortnightly, to Shildaig.

Luig (James MacIachlan, Piermaster). Argyllshire. Page 37 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*.

Mallaig (JOHN A. SCOTLAND, Agent), Inverness-shire. Terminus of the West Highland Railway. Page 94 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4, 5, and 8 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Station Hotel; Marine Temperance Hotel; Morar Station Hotel, 3 miles.

Mingarry (L. Cameron, Piermaster), Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire; "Handa" weekly.

Oban (Oban Representative, D. CAMPBELL BROWN, Director), Argyllshire. **Oban Golf Course**, near Ganavan Sands, 9 holes. Angling, sea fishing. Page 40 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily from Glasgow, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. "Chieftain," "Claymore" and "Cavalier," pages 9 and 10 of *Programme*. Oban to Fort-William and Inverness, and Oban to Skye and Gairloch, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; Oban to Staffa and Iona, page 6 of *Programme*; Oban to Sound of Mull and Coll and Tiree, page 7 of *Programme*; Island Route, pages 7 and 24 of *Programme*. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to the Information Bureau, Municipal Buildings, Oban.

Station Hotel.
Great Western Hotel.
Alexandra Hotel.
Caledonian Hotel.
Queen's Hotel.
King's Arms Hotel.
Columba Hotel.
Craigard Hotel.
Argyll Hotel.
Imperial Hotel.
Royal Hotel.

Balmoral Temperance Hotel.
Marine Temperance.
Commercial Hotel.
Crown Hotel.
Lorne Hotel.
George Hotel.
Oban Hotel.
Woodside Hotel.
Park Hotel.
Waverley Temperance.
Colquhoun's Temperance.

Central Temperance.
Campbell's Temperance.
Railway Temperance.
County Temperance.
Osborne Temperance.
Cowan's Temperance.
Glencampa Boarding House.
Bay View Temperance.
Palace Temperance.
Windsor Temperance.
Livingstone Temperance.

Onich (H. Cameron, Piermaster), on Loch Linnhe, Inverness-shire. Page 51 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Onich Temperance Hotel; Loch Leven Temperance Hotel, 2 miles. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to Wm. Macpherson, merchant, or H. Cameron, Piermaster.

Oldney, Sutherlandshire. See Lochnedd. Page 133 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*.

Otter, Lochfyne, Argyllshire. Lochfyne cargo steamer, see cargo sailing bill.

Poolewe (M. MacLennan, Ferryman), Ross-shire. Page 131 of *Guide*; swift steamer to Gairloch, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Claymore" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Poolewe Hotel.

Port Askaig (JOHN JOSS, Agent), Islay. Page 125 of *Guide*; swift steamer Monday and Thursday, page 4 and 5 of *Programme*; steamer "Clydesdale" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Port Askaig Hotel.

Port Charlotte, Lochindaal, Islay. Page 126 of *Guide*; steamer "Clydesdale" to Bruichladdich weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Port Charlotte Hotel.

The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

- Port Ellen** (LACHLAN SINCLAIR, Agent), Islay. **Golf Course, 18 holes.** Page 123 of *Guide*; swift steamer Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; steamer "Clydesdale" bi-weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. White Hart Hotel; Islay Hotel; Bell's Temperance Hotel; Machrie Hotel, near links.
- Portree** (JOHN LAMB, Agent), Skye, Inverness-shire. **Golf Course, 9 holes.** Angling. Page 104 of *Guide*; swift steamer, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Royal Hotel; Portree Hotel; Caledonian Hotel; Sliguan Inn, 9 miles.
- Port Sonachan** (T. Cameron), Loch Awe, Argyllshire. Angling. Page 44 of *Guide*; steamer "Lochawe" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Port Sonachan Hotel.
- Princes Pier** (P. Kerr, Stationmaster), Glasgow & South-Western Railway Terminus, Firth of Clyde. Page 25 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" call daily in connection with express trains to and from Glasgow, etc., pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*.
- Raasay** (J. MacMillan, Ferryman), Island, Inverness-shire. Page 103 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 8 of *Programme*.
- Renfrew**, on River Clyde, Renfrewshire. Page 22 of *Guide*; steamers call as arranged.
- Rhu Nohar**, Loch Maree, Ross-shire. Angling. Page 110 of *Guide*; steamer "Mabel" daily. Kinlochewe Hotel.
- Rodel** (Kenneth Campbell, Ferryman), Harris, Outer Hebrides. Angling. Page 141 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Hebridean Sporting Association Hotel.
- Roshven**, Loch Ailort, Inverness-shire. See cargo sailing bill.
- Rothsay** (WM. WATSON, Agent), Capital of Bute, Firth of Clyde. **Municipal Golf Course, 18 holes.** Page 27 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Glenburn Hydropathic; Queen's Hotel; Bute Arms Hotel; Royal Hotel; Victoria Hotel; Lorne Hotel; Craigmore Hotel and Pension; Bute Temperance Hotel; Mackinlay's Temperance Hotel; Alexandra Private Hotel and Livingstonia Temperance Hotel; Royal Hotel, Port Bannatyne; Crown Hotel, Port Bannatyne. For Houses, Lodgings, etc., apply to Robert C. Miller, Montague Street; Peter A. Macarthur, 10 Albert Place; or Colin B. Turner, Craigmore Pier.
- Rum Island**, south of Skye. Page 114 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Salen, Mull** (Alexr. Macrae, Piermaster), on Sound of Mull. Page 78 of *Guide*; swift and mail steamer daily, page 7 of *Programme*. Salen Hotel.
- Salen, Loch Sunart** (K. Mathieson & Son, Piermasters), Loch Sunart, Argyllshire. Angling. Page 89 of *Guide*; mail steamer Tuesday and Friday, page 7 of *Programme*. Salen Hotel; Loch Shiel Hotel.
- Samalaman**, entrance to Loch Ailort, Inverness-shire. See cargo sailing bill.
- Scoraig**, Loch Broom, Ross-shire. See cargo sailing bill. Dundonnell Hotel.
- Skipness**, Kintyre, Argyllshire. Page 29 of *Guide*.
- Staffa** (John MacDonald, Ferryman), Argyllshire. Page 80 of *Guide*; "Isle of Columns"—one of the most remarkable sights in Scotland, containing as it does Fingal's Cave; swift steamer daily, page 6 of *Programme*.
- Staffin**, north-east coast of Skye. Page 140 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Stornoway** (D. SIMPSON, Agent), Lewis, Outer Hebrides. **Golf Course, 18 holes.** Salmon fishing and angling on loch and river at a nominal fee. Page 133 of *Guide*; mail steamer daily, page 8 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Lewis Hotel; Royal Hotel; Imperial Hotel; Caledonian Hotel; Hunter's Temperance Hotel; MacKenzie's Temperance Hotel.

The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

- Stein**, north-west coast of Skye. Mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*.
- Strachur**, Lochfyne, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Lochfyne cargo steamer, see cargo sailing bill. Cregans Hotel.
- Strontian** (D. McLean, Ferryman), head of Loch Sunart, Argyllshire. Page 89 of *Guide*; mail steamer to Salen, Loch Sunart, Tuesday and Friday, page 7 of *Programme*; "Handa" weekly, see cargo sailing bill. Hotel, London House.
- Struan** (P. Ferguson, Ferryman). See Loch Bracadale.
- Talladale**, Ross-shire. Angling. Page 109 of *Guide*; steamer "Mabel" daily. Loch Maree Hotel.
- Tarbert, Lochfyne** (J. MacKechnie, Agent), Lochfyne, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 29 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. The Tarbert Hotel; Columba Hotel; Commercial Hotel; Victoria Hotel; West Loch Tarbert Inn.
- Tarbert, West**, Head of West Loch Tarbert, Argyllshire. Page 119 of *Guide*; mail steamer to Islay daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Inn.
- Tarbert, Harris** (John Mackenzie), Harris, Outer Hebrides. Excellent angling. Page 141 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Tarbert Hotel.
- Taychreggan** (J. Munro), Lochawe. Angling. Page 44 of *Guide*; steamer "Lochawe" daily. Taychreggan Hotel.
- Temple Pier** (Alex. Ross), on Lochness, Caledonian Canal, Inverness-shire. Angling. Page 69 of *Guide*; swift steamer daily, pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*; "Cavalier" weekly, page 10 of *Programme*. Drumnadrochit Hotel.
- Thurso**, Caithness. Page 139 of *Guide*; occasional sailings as arranged.
- Tighnabruaich** (John McKellar, Piermaster), Kyles of Bute, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 29 of *Guide*; "Columba" and "Iona" daily, pp. 4 and 5 of *Programme*. Tighnabruaich Hotel; Temperance Hotel; **Auchenlochan**, Royal Hotel.
- Tiree** (A. MacKinnon, Ferryman) Island, west of Mull, Argyllshire. **Golf Course, 18 holes**. Page 83 of *Guide*; mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Tiree Hotel.
- Tobermory** (JAMES ARCHIBALD, Agent), Mull, Argyllshire. Angling. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 75 of *Guide*; steamers daily, pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 of *Programme*; "Chieftain" and "Claymore," page 9 of *Programme*. Mishnish Hotel; Macdonald Arms Hotel; and Mull Hotel.
- Tollie**, Loch Maree, Ross-shire. Page 108 of *Guide*; steamer "Mabel" daily, page 16 of *Programme*.
- Tongue**, Sutherlandshire. Occasional sailings as arranged.
- Totaig** (R. Mathieson, Ferryman), Loch Duich, Inverness-shire. Page 99 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Aird Ferry Hotel.
- Uig** (H. Macdonald, Piermaster), north-west of Skye. Mail steamer, page 7 of *Programme*. Uig Hotel.
- Ullapool** (KENNETH CAMERON, Agent), Loch Broom, Ross-shire. Sea Fishing and Angling. **Golf Course, 9 holes**. Page 132 of *Guide*; "Chieftain" weekly, page 9 of *Programme*. Caledonian Hotel; Royal Hotel; Temperance Hotel.
- Urquhart**. See Temple Pier.
- Wemyss Bay** (J. Prentice, Stationmaster), Cal. Rail. Terminus at Firth of Clyde. **Golf Course**, page 20 of *Guide*; "Iona" calls daily during July and August in connection with Express Trains to and from Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc., see pages 4 and 5 of *Programme*. The Hydropathic Bus meets trains.
- The Programme referred to throughout this Index can be had free on application to David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.*

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Return Fare by Steamer from Glasgow—

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Glasgow to Oban and back, *via* Crinan Canal.

Loch Awe Circular Tour.—Glasgow to Oban, *via* Loch Awe,
returning *via* Crinan, or *vice versa*.

Glasgow to Inverness and back, *via* Crinan and Caledonian
Canals.

Glasgow to Oban, Mallaig, and Fort-William, returning *via*
Crinan Canal.

Glasgow to Oban, Kyle of Lochalsh, and Inverness, returning
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The following Circular Tour, combined with the day's trip from Oban to STAFFA and IONA, comprises the most exquisite scenery in Scotland, and is specially recommended. If passengers travel North via LOCH AWE, the only part of the journey traversed twice is that between Glasgow and Ardrishaig on the magnificent steamer 'Columba.'

Glasgow *via* Lochawe to Oban, Kyle of Lochalsh, Portree, Gairloch, Loch Maree, Inverness, Fort-William, Ballachulish (Glencoe), Oban, Crinan, Kyles of Bute, and Glasgow. Going *via* Sounds of Mull and Skye, returning *via* Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Oban to Staffa and Iona and back round Mull.

Oban to Ballachulish (Glencoe), or Fort-William and back.

Oban to Crinan and Ardrishaig, returning *via* Lochawe.

Oban, up Loch Awe to Ford and back.

Oban to Tobermory and back *via* Sound of Mull.

Oban to Fort-Augustus, Foyers, Inverness and back.

Oban to Mallaig, Kyle, Portree, Gairloch and back.

Oban to Mallaig, Fort-William and back.

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Fort-William to Ballachulish (Glencoe) or Oban and back.

Fort-William to Mallaig and Oban and back.

Banavie to Laggan for Loch Oich and back.

Banavie to Fort-Augustus and back.

Banavie to Fort-Augustus, Foyers, Inverness and back.

Inverness to Lochness, Fort-Augustus and back.

Inverness to Fort-William, Mallaig, Kyle and back.

Inverness to Fort-William, Mallaig, Gairloch, and back.

Inverness to Oban, Kyle of Lochalsh and back.

Inverness to Oban, Portree, Gairloch and back.

*For Fares and full Particulars of these and other Tours, see
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AGENTS FOR STEAMERS.

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Stornoway, ...	David Simpson.
Ullapool, ...	Kenneth Cameron.
Lochinver, ...	James Gordon.
Iona, ...	Alexander Ritchie.

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Abriachan, ...	Alex. M'Donald.
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Coll, ...	Charles M'Fadyen.
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Continued on next page.

PIERMASTERS and FERRYMEN—*Continued.*

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Dunmore, ...	Hugh M'Kinnon.
Dunvegan, ...	J. MacKenzie.
Easdale, ...	Archd. MacKichan.
Eigg, ...	R. Campbell.
Ford, ...	D. Carmichael.
Fort-Augustus, ...	T. Aitchison.
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Gairloch, ...	A. Burgess.
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Invermoriston, ...	P. MacDonald.
Isleornsay, ...	Robert Graham.
Jura, ...	John M'Isaac.
Kames, ...	Robert Ferguson.
Kilchoan, ...	L. Cameron.
Kyleakin, ...	P. Leitch.
Laggan, ...	John Fraser.
Lismore, ...	Colin Stewart.
Lochaline, ...	Hugh Sinclair.
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Loch Bracadale (Struan), ...	P. Ferguson.
Lochmaddy, ...	Archd. M'Donald.
Loch Pooltiel, ...	J. MacPherson.
Luing, ...	James MacLachlan.
Mingary, ...	L. Cameron.
Onich, ...	H. Cameron.
Poolewe, ...	M. MacLennan.
Port Sonachan, ...	T. Cameron.
Raasay, ...	J. MacMillan.
Rodel, ...	Kenneth Campbell.
Salen, Mull, ...	Alex. Macrae.
Salen, Loch Sunart, ...	K. Mathieson & Son.
Staffa, ...	John MacDonald.
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Struan, ...	P. Ferguson.
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Taychreggan, ...	J. Munro.
Temple Pier, ...	Alex. Ross.
Tighnabruaich, ...	John M'Kellar.
Tiree, ...	A. MacKinnon.
Totaig, ...	R. Mathieson.
Uig, ...	H. Macdonald.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

OF

DAVID MACBRAYNE Ltd.

Tourist Tickets for the Steamers of David MacBrayne Ltd., issued at the various offices throughout the Kingdom of undernoted Firm.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, London, E.C.

London, 99 Gracechurch Street, E.C.; 99 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; 81 Cheapside, E.C.; 38 and 39 Piccadilly, W.; 21 High Street, Kensington, W.; 13 Cockspur Street, Pall Mall; 86 and 416 (Selfridge's Stores) Oxford Street, W.; Forecourt, Charing Cross Terminus; 378 Strand, W.C.; 122 High Holborn, W.C.; 117 High Street, Whitechapel; Euston Road (Front of St. Pancras Station, N.W.); 29 New Road, Woolwich.

Manchester, Victoria Bridge (opposite Cathedral), 77 Market Street, 85 Stretford Road, and Midland Hotel.

Bolton - - - - - 68 Deansgate, and 140 Newport Street.

Birmingham, Stephenson Place, 64 Corporation Street, and 161 Soho Road, Handsworth.

Nottingham - - - - - 16 Clumber Street, and 97 Derby Road.

Edinburgh - - - - - 120 Princes Street, and Booking Hall, Waverley Station.

Brighton.....81 King's Road.

Burnley.....92 St. James' Street.

Rochdale.....82 Drake Street.

Walsall.....21 Park Street.

Bristol.....49 Corn Street.

Leeds.....55 Boar Lane.

Newcastle-on-Tyne,
2 Northumberland Street.

Sheffield.....31 Fargate.

Leicester.....Gallowtree Gate.

Belfast.....27 Royal Avenue.

Blackburn.....5 Railway Road.

Barrow-in-Furness.....61 Duke Street.

Glasgow.....83 Buchanan Street.

Cheltenham.....365 High Street.

Cardiff.....2 Duke Street.

Oldham.....110 Yorkshire Street.

Liverpool.....49 Lord Street.

Wolverhampton—22 Lichfield Street.

Southampton.....32 Oxford Street.

Bradford.....21 Market Street.

Sunderland.....13 Fawcett Street.

Hull.....5 Carr Lane.

Dover.....14 Esplanade.

Gloucester.....The Cross.

Dublin.....118 Grafton Street.

Killarney.....Main Street.

Full information may also be obtained at all Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's Offices on the Continent, in the Orient, South Africa, America, Australia, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

**Through Train Services from all Principal Towns in England,
TO**

**Glasgow, Gourock, and Oban, in connection with the
Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.**

Sleeping Saloons, fitted with every modern convenience, are provided by the night trains.

Corridor Trains, with Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, and Dining Cars, for day journeys.

Rugs and Pillows for Passengers.—Pillows and Rugs may be obtained by Passengers travelling by the night trains. Charge, 6d. each for Rug or Pillow.

Tourist Bookings are in operation during the season (May to October) from the principal places in England to a large number of Pleasure Resorts in Scotland.

Week End Tickets are issued every Friday and Saturday, available for return on the following Sunday (where train service permits), Monday, or Tuesday, from the chief towns in England to numerous places in Scotland.

Cheap Excursions between England and Scotland are run at frequent intervals during the summer months.

For full particulars and information as to trains and fares apply to Mr. R. Turnbull, Superintendent of the Line, Euston Station, London, N.W.

FRANK REE, General Manager.

EUSTON STATION, LONDON, 1911.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

CALEDONIAN AND LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Trains from all parts of Scotland connect with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., at

GLASGOW, GOUROCK, WEMYSS BAY, AND OBAN.

Passengers from **England** travel by the **West Coast Route**, *via* Crewe and Carlisle, and those who come by the night train from Euston overtake the "Columba" in the morning at Gourock Pier, where the trains run alongside the steamer.

There is also an Express Service *via* Wemyss Bay during July and August.

Bookings.—Through, Tourist, and Circular Tour Tickets, are issued at the principal stations on the Caledonian system, either *via* Gourock, *via* Wemyss Bay, or *via* Oban, to places in the Highlands served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

To meet the requirements of the Tourist Traffic to **Scotland** the Caledonian Railway Company have arranged a system of Tours—over 150 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest, either for scenery or historical association in Scotland, including:—

Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ballachulish, Glencoe, for Kinlochleven, Balloch, Brechin, Edzell, Callander, Crieff, Comrie, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunkeld, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, Gourock, Inverness, Inveraray, Leadhills, Moffat, Montrose, Nairn, Oban, Fort-William, Peebles, Perth, Rothesay, St. Fillans, Stirling, Strathpeffer, Wemyss Bay, The Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, Loch-Lomond, Loch-Eck, Loch-Earn, Loch-Tay, Loch-Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Staffa, Iona, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar, Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, The Falls of Clyde, etc., etc.

 For details Tourists are recommended to procure a copy of "Scotland for the Holidays," price 3d.; the Caledonian Company's "Tourist Programme," price 3d.; and of the Company's Descriptive Guides, entitled "Oban and the Land of the Gael," price 2d.; "The Homes and Haunts of Scott and Burns," price 6d.; and "The Scottish Fiords."

Tickets for Tours are issued at the Company's Booking Offices in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, and in all the chief Towns.

The Tourist Season generally extends from June to September inclusive.

For Train Service and Fares in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., to the Clyde Coast Resorts—Dunoon, Rothesay, Tarbert, Ardrishaig, Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, and the West Highlands; also for sailings from Gourock and Ardrossan to Arran, sailings to Arrochar, Campbeltown, etc., and sailings on Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, etc.—see the Company's Time Tables and Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained on board the Steamers or at the Railway Stations, or on application to the General Superintendent:

T. W. PETTIGREW, Caledonian Railway Offices, 302 Buchanan St., Glasgow.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

MIDLAND ROUTE.

MIDLAND AND GLASGOW AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

IF YOU INTEND GOING TO
SCOTLAND
THIS YEAR

You have a choice of three Routes. To Glasgow and the West Coast the Midland and L. & N.W. are the quickest, whilst to Edinburgh and the Highlands, the slight disadvantage in time by the Midland is more than compensated for by the scenery being so beautiful and interesting as to make the journey seem the shortest of any.

Special efforts are made to provide, and serve as nicely as possible, the kind of light refreshments that passengers want on a long journey, as well as luncheon and dinner. Other details relating to the comfort of travelling have similar attention.

TRAVEL BY
MIDLAND
FOR CHOICE.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

MIDLAND ROUTE.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH WESTERN AND MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Trains from all parts of Scotland connect with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., at

GLASGOW AND PRINCES PIER, GREENOCK.

Passengers from and to **England** travel by the Express Services by the **Midland Route**, via Settle and Carlisle, by which are run Dining Cars on the Day Expresses and Sleeping Cars on the Night Expresses in each direction. The night train leaving St. Pancras at 9.30 overtakes the "Columba" in the morning at Princes Pier, where the trains run alongside the Pier.

Bookings.—Through, Tourist, and Circular Tour Tickets are issued at the principal stations on the Midland and Glasgow & South-Western Railway systems.

AYRSHIRE COAST AND THE LAND O' BURNS.

Passengers desirous of visiting the Ayrshire Coast Towns and Places on the Company's Line, which are full of associations of the Poet Burns, and famous in history and romance, will find that the Company provide an excellent service of Express Trains from Glasgow and Paisley, composed of carriages of the most modern type, to Kilwinning, Stevenston, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, West Kilbride, Fairlie, Largs, Irvine, Troon, Prestwick, and Ayr, all of which places can be reached within the hour. There is also a service of Fast Trains to Maybole, Turnberry, Girvan, Pinmore, Pinwherry, Barrhill, New Luce, and Stranraer. From Stranraer, Steamboat Connections are formed to Ireland *via* Larne, by Turbine Steamer, the open sea passage being only 70 minutes.

Hotels.—The Company have Hotels at Glasgow (St. Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry, and Dumfries, under their own management. These Hotels will be found replete with all modern conveniences and comforts. Excellent Cuisine and a moderate tariff throughout.

For Train Service and Fares and Train Connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., to the Coast resorts, Tarbert, Ardrishaig, Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, and the West Highlands; also for sailings from Princes Pier and Ardrossan to Arran, sailings to Campbeltown, etc., and sailings from Ayr, see the Company's Time Tables and Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained on board the Steamers or at the Railway Stations, or on application to Mr. C. E. Cockburn, the Superintendent of the Line, St. Enoch Station, Glasgow.

DAVID COOPER, General Manager.

ST. ENOCH STATION, GLASGOW, 1911.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

EAST COAST ROUTE.

(GREAT NORTHERN, NORTH EASTERN, AND NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANIES.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

CORRIDOR RESTAURANT CARS are attached to all the Day Express Trains between London (King's Cross), Newcastle, Edinburgh (Waverley), and Aberdeen.

CORRIDOR SLEEPING CARS of the most improved type are attached to the principal East Coast Night Express Trains between London (King's Cross), and Edinburgh (Waverley), Perth, Glasgow (Queen Street), Aberdeen, and Inverness. Berths can be secured in advance. For Ladies travelling alone a separate compartment is reserved. In ordering Berths passengers should state whether required for Lady or Gentleman.

The charge for **Sleeping Berth** is 7s. 6d. in addition to the First Class Fare to N.E. Stations, and 10s. Berwick and North thereof.

Rugs and Pillows are supplied for 1st and 3rd Class Passengers in the ordinary compartments at a charge of 6d. per Rug and 6d. per Pillow.

CORRIDOR CARRIAGES, fitted with Lavatories and every convenience, are run on all the East Coast Express Trains.

Luncheon Baskets, containing Hot or Cold Luncheons, are provided at the Refreshment Rooms at King's Cross, Peterboro', Grantham, Newark, Retford, Doncaster, York, Harrogate, Darlington, and Newcastle at 2s. 6d. each. If with half bottle claret or Burgundy, bottle beer or mineral water, at 3s. each. Any passenger desiring to have a basket should give notice to the guard of the train, or to one of the station staff at previous stopping station, in order that a telegram may be sent. In order to prevent wrong delivery, passengers are advised to give their names to the official taking the order.

Trays of Teas can also be obtained at Peterboro', Grantham, Newark, Retford, and Doncaster, upon notice being given to the guard or station official at any previous stopping station.

Passengers who are due to arrive at Perth between 10.0 p.m. and 12.0 midnight, and who are desirous of obtaining a hot meal at the hotel should advise the station-master or inspector at any G.N., N.E., or N.B. station at which their train stops, in order that a telegram may be sent to the manager of the hotel.

For further particulars as to Train Service, Fares, etc., see the Company's Time Tables and Tourist Programmes on board the Steamers, the Railway Stations; or apply to

The CHIEF PASSENGER AGENT, Great Northern Railway Co.,
King's Cross Station, London.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

EAST COAST ROUTE.

GREAT NORTHERN, NORTH EASTERN, AND NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANIES.

**THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM FORMS
THE CENTRAL LINK IN THE EAST COAST ROUTE,
THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.**

Direct Route to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Western Highlands.

Corridor Dining Car Express Trains (First and Third Class), **Corridor Sleeping Cars, and Corridor Carriages** (First and Third Class), between **London, York, Edinburgh, and Glasgow**, run in connection with trains from all parts of the **North-Eastern Railway Company's System.**

For further particulars as to Train Service, Fares, etc., see the Company's Time Table and Tourist Programme on board the Steamers and at the Railway Stations; or apply to the Chief Passenger Agent, North-Eastern Railway, York.

THE CHEAPEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

**SCOTLAND, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND,
MIDLANDS, LANCASHIRE, &c.,**

AND

THE CONTINENT,

is via

HULL AND ROTTERDAM,

AND THERE IS A

DAILY SERVICE IN EACH DIRECTION.

THROUGH FARES AND BOAT TRAINS.

NEW FAST STEAMERS.

SHORT OPEN SEA PASSAGE.

For full information as to Fares, Times, etc., apply to the Chief Passenger Agent, North-Eastern Railway, York.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

EAST COAST ROUTE.

NORTH BRITISH, NORTH EASTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

WAVERLEY ROUTE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE KEY TO SCOTLAND'S BEAUTIES AND PREMIER TOURIST ROUTE.

The **North British Railway** encircles and intersects the whole of picturesque Scotland, and directly serves the districts richest in History and Romance, the Land of Scott, Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys, Abbotsford, Loch Lomond, Aberfoyle, Loch Katrine and the Trossachs (Rob Roy's country), Fort-William (for Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, Monarch of British Mountains), Glenfinnan (for Loch Shiel and Prince Charlie's Monument), Mallaig (for Portree, Isle of Skye, Stornoway, and other Western Isles), etc.

The Mountain, Moor, Loch and Glen scenery opened up by the **West Highland Railway** is matchless in this country.

Express Trains from all parts of England and Scotland connect with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., at

GLASGOW, DUNOON (via CRAIGENDORAN), FORT-WILLIAM, BANAVIE AND MALLAIG.

Passengers from **England** travel by the **East Coast** or **Waverley Routes** via Edinburgh and Craigendoran Pier (Helensburgh). Passengers by the night train from London (King's Cross) travel by North British Railway Steamer from Craigendoran to Dunoon, and there join the "**Columba**."

Bookings.—Through, Tourist, and Circular Tour Tickets are issued at the principal Stations on the North British System, either *via* Craigendoran, Oban, Fort-William, or Mallaig, to places in the Highlands served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The **East Coast Route**, shortest and quickest, *via* York, Newcastle and Edinburgh (Waverley), follows the old highway of the Romans, known as the "Great North Road," and passes through cities and towns famous for their National Monuments, the majority of which can be seen from the carriage window. At the present day the service of trains on East Coast Royal Mail Route is probably the finest series of long-distance trains in the world.—*Vide Press.*

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The **Midland and Waverley Route** (best for comfort and picturesque scenery), *via* Carlisle, Melrose and Edinburgh, passes through the Eden Valley, Historic Borderland, and the world-famed Country of Scott.

Unrivalled **Corridor Lavatory Carriages, Restaurant and Sleeping Cars** *via* "East Coast" and Midland and Waverley Routes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

The **Direct and Only Route** to the **Home and Haunts of Sir Walter Scott** and the **Historic Borderland** is by **NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.**

Therefore, to avoid inconvenience and delay, **ask for Tickets** *via* "**Waverley Route**," which extends from Newcastle (*via* Hexham) in the **East**, and Carlisle in the **South**, to Edinburgh (Waverley Station).

For Train Service, Fares, and Train Connections with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., to the Clyde Coast Resorts, Rothesay, Tarbert, Ardrishaig, Oban, Fort-William, Mallaig, Inverness, and the West Highlands, etc., and sailings on Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, etc., see North British Railway Time Tables, Official Descriptive and Illustrated Guides and Booklets, and Tourist Programmes (for about 200 Tours by Rail, Coach, and Steamer to every place in Scotland worth visiting), which can be obtained on board the Steamers, at the Railway Stations, or on application to the Superintendent of the Line—

D. DEUCHARS, Waverley Station, Edinburgh.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Express Trains connect with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., at

INVERNESS AND KYLE OF LOCHALSH.

The Route is *via* Dunkeld and through the Pass of Killiecrankie, and the trains run on to the magnificent pier at Kyle of Lochalsh.

Bookings.—Tourist Tickets, embracing Dunkeld, Pitlochry, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair Atholl, Kingussie, Grantown, Aviemore, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and the Caledonian Canal, are issued at the principal Stations in England and the South of Scotland. To prevent disappointment, Tourists from the South are cautioned to observe that they are booked *via* Dunkeld.

The **Direct Route** to **Inverness**, Kyle of Lochalsh, and the North of Scotland is *via* Dunkeld. Leaving Perth the Line runs by Dunkeld through the far-famed Pass of Killiecrankie, skirting the Deer Forest of Atholl, over the Grampians and through Strathspey, affording magnificent glimpses of Ben Macdhui and the Cairngorms. Parties staying at Inverness can have a choice selection of Tours by Rail, or by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., on the Caledonian Canal.

North of Inverness the Line branches to the west from Dingwall past Strathpeffer Spa (the Harrogate of the North), and terminates at Kyle of Lochalsh, forming a Direct Route to Skye, the Hebrides, Gairloch, etc. From Dingwall the Main Line runs north to Thurso and Wick, for John o' Groat's House, Orkney and Shetland, with Branch Lines to Dornoch and Lybster.

The whole route affords an ever-varying succession of the most picturesque scenery, and the finest Shooting and Fishing in Scotland.

For Train Service, Fares, and Train Connections, see the Company's Time Tables and Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained on board the Steamers or at the Railway Stations, or on application to the **Traffic Manager, Highland Railway, Inverness.**

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Trains run from and to Aberdeen in connection with the West Coast, East Coast, and Midland Companies' trains: and also from and to the North-Eastern districts of Scotland, to connect with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., at

INVERNESS.

Bookings.—Tourist Tickets are issued at the Principal Stations in England and the South of Scotland to Stations in the North of Scotland, available to travel on the outward journey *via* Aberdeen, and on the return journey by the Caledonian Canal and West Coast Steamers, or *vice versa*.

For Train Service, Fares, and Rates, see the Company's Time Tables and Tourist Guides, which can be seen on board the Steamers, and can be obtained on application at the Great North of Scotland Booking Office at Inverness, at the Railway Stations, or to **W. DEUCHAR, Passenger Superintendent, Aberdeen.**

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Through Express Trains run from Manchester (Victoria), Liverpool (Exchange), Bolton, etc., to Glasgow, and *vice versa*, both by the London & North-Western and Caledonian Route *via* Preston, and by the Midland and Glasgow & South-Western Route *via* Hellfield, in connection with trains from and to all the principal Stations in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Bookings.—Through, Tourist, and Circular Tickets are issued at the principal Stations on the Lancashire & Yorkshire System to places served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

For further information apply to **Mr. A. WATSON, Passenger Superintendent, Victoria Station, Manchester.**

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Trains from London (Marylebone), Harrow, High Wycombe, Aylesbury, Rugby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Rotherham, Grimsby, Lincoln, Barnsley, Oxford, Southampton, Bournemouth, Bristol, Cardiff, etc., are run in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Through, Tourist, and Circular Tour Tickets are issued at the principal Stations on the Great Central Railway to places served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

For further information apply to **W. CLOW, Superintendent of the Line, Marylebone Station, London, N.W.**

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Excursion Tickets are issued at intervals during the Summer Months from the principal Stations in the West of England, South Wales, Gloucester, Cheltenham, etc., to **Glasgow**, where Passengers can re-book by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets available by Express Trains *via* Hereford, Shrewsbury, Crewe, Carlisle, Glasgow, and the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd., are issued during the Season for **Oban and Fort-William** at Bath, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Devonport, Exeter, Gloucester, Ilfracombe, Malvern, Newport, Penzance, Plymouth, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, Torquay, Weston-Super-Mare, Worcester (*via* Market Drayton and Crewe, or Shrewsbury and Crewe), and other South Wales and West of England Stations, as shown in the Company's Tourist Programmes, copies of which can be obtained at the Company's Stations and Offices.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Tourist Tickets issued at **Liverpool Street Station, London**, and **Principal Stations on Great Eastern Railway** to principal Stations in **Scotland**, in connection with the Royal Mail Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tickets issued from the principal Stations on the Continent, *via* Hook of Holland or Antwerp, to principal Stations in Scotland.

Full particulars on application to Superintendent of Line, Liverpool Street Station, London; Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London; or Mr. J. Watson, District Superintendent, 162 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lin-s.

LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE EXPRESS ROUTE between Ilfracombe, Bude, Padstow, Exeter, Sidmouth, Swanage, Bournemouth Southampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Winchester, etc., and **LONDON (Waterloo)**, connecting with the Principal Expresses to and from the **North of England** and **Scotland** by the London and North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

Corridor Restaurant-Car Trains, all classes, in principal Services. London (Waterloo), to the **South and West of England**.

For particulars, see Time Tables, or apply to **Mr. HENRY HOLMES**, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, London, S.E.

CHARLES J. OWENS, General Manager.

LONDON, BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY CO.

Tourist Tickets are issued to Glasgow during the Summer Months from Hastings, Bexhill, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Brighton, Worthing, Horsham, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Portsmouth, and other principal Stations, by all trains to London, to connect with Express Trains by the London & North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways to Scotland.

For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent of the Line, London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co., London Bridge Terminus.

LONDON, TILBURY & SOUTHEAST RAILWAY CO.

Through Tickets are issued to Glasgow, etc., from Stations on the London, Tilbury and Southeast Railway in connection with Express Trains from St. Pancras Station, etc.

For particulars, see Railway Time Tables.

SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

Express Trains from Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, Hythe, Walmer, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Broadstairs, Herne Bay, and Whitstable; also Hastings, St. Leonard's, Bexhill, and Tunbridge Wells, etc., to Cannon Street, St. Paul's, and Holborn Viaduct Stations (City), and to Waterloo, Charing Cross, and Victoria Stations (West End), enabling Passengers to travel either by the Great Northern, Midland, London & North-Western, Great Central, or Great Eastern routes to Scotland.

Through Tourist Tickets are issued to Glasgow and principal Stations in the Highlands, served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd. For particulars, see Time Tables, or apply to **VINCENT W. HILL**, General Manager, London Bridge, S.E.

CHESHIRE LINES.

Manchester, etc., to Glasgow and Greenock via Liverpool and direct Boats.

Excursion and Tourist Passengers are booked through during the Summer Season from the principal Stations on the Cheshire Lines (including Manchester, Stockport, Warrington, and Southport), to Glasgow and Greenock by Express Trains to Liverpool, thence by the direct Steamers of Messrs. G. & J. Burns, Ltd., and Messrs. M. Langlands & Sons. For particulars of Fares and Sailings, apply at the Stations, or to the **Manager, Central Station, Liverpool**.

Railways in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at principal Stations of undernoted Lines.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).

Fastest and Most Direct Service between **IRELAND AND SCOTLAND (via Belfast)**, and Mail Service twice every evening *via* Ardrossan and *via* Glasgow, Broomielaw.

Through Fares between Dublin and other Stations with Glasgow and Edinburgh. Dining, Luncheon, and Breakfast Cars are run on the principal trains between Dublin and Belfast.

To obtain the Company's Time Tables, Illustrated Guides, and Programmes, and full information as to Fares, Routes, Excursion Arrangements, etc., apply to the Superintendent of the Line, Amiens Street Terminus, Dublin.

HENRY PLEWS, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY NORTHERN COUNTIES COMMITTEE, IRELAND.

Royal Mail and Shortest Sea Route between Scotland and Ireland *via Stranraer and Larne*. Open sea passage, 70 minutes; port to port, under 2 hours. Daily Sailings (Sundays excepted). Two Services each way during summer.

Excursions to Portrush, Giant's Causeway, Glenariff, Whitehead (for Cliff Walks at Blackhead), Ballycarry (for Goblin's Path), and Larne. Circular Tours round Antrim Coast, and through Donegal Highlands.

For full particulars, apply to

JAMES COWIE, Secretary and Manager, Belfast.

BELFAST & COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

Frequent Trains from the favourite seaside resorts on the Coast to Belfast in connection with the various Steamer Routes to Scotland.

CHARLES A. MOORE, Manager, Belfast.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

Tourists to Scotland from Galway, Westport, Ballina, Athlone, and other Stations on this line, book to Dublin and re-book *via* the "Duke Line" or "Laird Line" Steamers or *via* North Wall and Holyhead. Corridor Carriages, Breakfast and Dining Cars are run by the Down and Up Limited Mail Trains between Dublin and Galway.

Time Tables, Tourist Programmes, Illustrated Guide, and all information as to Trains, Fares, Car Routes, and Hotels, may be obtained from Superintendent of Line, Broadstone Station, Dublin.

THE LEITH HULL & HAMBURG STEAM PACKET COMPANY, Ltd.

CONTINENT AND GLASGOW *via* LEITH.

From Hamburg every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Hamburg every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. To and from Copenhagen, *via* Christiansand, every Thursday.

HUGO & VAN EMMERIK, Zippelhaus 4, Hamburg.

JAMES CURRIE & CO., { 16 Bernard Street, Leith.
45 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

Steamers in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at the Offices of the undernoted Companies.

G. & J. BURNS, Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Belfast and Glasgow, Broomielaw - - - - Daily, Sundays excepted.

Do. do. via Ardrossan - - - - Daily, Sundays excepted.

Express Daylight Service during Summer Season, daily (Sundays excepted), by

NEW TURBINE R.M.S. "VIPER,"

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Glasgow, Lancefield Quay to Dublin, North Wall, calling at **Greenock** in connection with Express Train from Glasgow Central, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday

Additional quick Service direct to Dublin, Rogerson's Quay, at 8 p.m. every Tuesday.

Manchester and Glasgow - - - - - Three times weekly.

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For further information apply to **G. & J. Burns, Ltd.**, 49 Queen's Square, Belfast, Londonderry, Larne, 31 Brazenose Street, Manchester, 21 Water Street, Liverpool, 71 North Wall, Dublin, and—

G. & J. BURNS, Ltd., 30 Jamaica Street, GLASGOW.

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Portrush to Glasgow (via Ardrossan) Express Daylight Service during Season.

Also from **Coleraine, Sligo, Ballina, and Westport**, to Glasgow, and Larne to Ayr.

Apply to **Laird Line, Ltd.**, at the respective Ports.

Ayr Steam Shipping Co., Ltd., Dock Buildings, Ayr; or 30 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to—

LAIRD LINE, LIMITED, 52 Robertson Street, GLASGOW.

Steamers in connection with the Steamers of David MacBrayne, Ltd.

Tourist Tickets issued at the Offices of the undernoted Companies.

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY, Ltd.

London to Greenock and Glasgow	- - - -	Tues., Thurs., Fri., & Sat.
Dover do. do.	- - - -	Tuesday.
Newhaven (Sussex), Southampton, Plymouth, to Greenock and Glasgow	- - - -	Sailings twice a week.
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For full information and Tickets apply to the Company's Offices, 138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., also at the above-named Ports, and to—

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From Cardiff to Glasgow, every Monday and Friday.

From Swansea to Glasgow, every Wednesday and Saturday.

Glasgow to Bristol Channel - - - - - Four times weekly.

Apply to Mark Whitwill & Son, 35 Queen Square, Bristol; Alexander Gregor, Bute Crescent, Cardiff; M. Jones & Brother, Albion Chambers, Swansea; or

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Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland Passage.

From Edinburgh and Aberdeen during Summer

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Returning from Lerwick, every Mon., Tues., Thur., and Sat.; Scalloway every Wed. night; Kirkwall, every Tues. and Fri.; Stromness, every Thur.; Thurso, every Wed.; Wick, every Wed. and Sat.

Apply to Agents—**Wordie & Co.**, 75 West Nile Street, Glasgow; **William Merrylees**, 1 Tower Place, Leith; or to

CHAS. MERRYLEES, Manager, Aberdeen.

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Do. to Bo'ness - - - every Friday.

Grangemouth to London - - - every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Bo'ness to London - - - every Tuesday.

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For list of Offices see page 161.

DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82 STRAND, London, W.C.; 17 St. Paul's Church-yard, E.C.; 26 Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 84 Piccadilly, W.

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Manchester	49 Piccadilly.	Rotherham ,	
Bolton	2 Bradshawgate.	Imperial Buildings, High Street.	
Liverpool	38 Lord Street.	Hull	7 King Edward Street.
Leicester	1 Gallowtree Gate.	Lincoln	321 High Street.
Halifax	24 Southgate.	Oldham	2 Mumps.
Leeds	46 Boar Lane.	Nottingham ,	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	89 Grey Street.	3 Upper Parliament Street.	
Huddersfield	49 New Street.	Cardiff	67 St. Mary Street.
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Wigan	S. Mason, 53A Sandishgate.	Fleming & Haxton, 76 High Street.	
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h for Hotel.

f h for Family Hotel.

- Adelphi h**, 1 to 4 John St., Adelphi, W.C.
African Lands & Hotels, Ltd., 8 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Alexandra h, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Almond's h, 7 Clifford St., Bond St., W.
Anderton's h, 162 165 Fleet Street, E.C.
Angus's h, 22 and 23 New Bridge St., E.C.
Artillery Mansions h, 75 Victoria St., S.W.
Arundel h, 8 Arundel St., Strand, W.C.
Avenue h, 25 Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, W.
Bailey's h, Gloucester Road, S.W.
Baldwin's h, 19 Dover St., Piccadilly, W.
Barkston Gardens h, 40 Barkston Gdns., South Kensington, S.W.
Barnett's h, 39 Craven St., Strand, W.C.
Baron's Court h, 28a Comeragh Road, W.
Bath & Cheltenham h, 23 London St., Paddington, W., 1 Norfolk Square, W.
Batt's h, 41 and 42 Dover Street, W.
Bayswater f h, 18 Bayswater Terrace, W.
Bedford f h, 83 Southampton Row, W.C.
Bedford Head h, 236 Tottenham Court Road, W.
Berkeley h, 77 Piccadilly, W.
Berners h, Berners Street, W.
Bohn's h, 6 Circus Minories, E.C.
Bolton Mansions h, 11 to 14 West Bolton Gardens, S.W.
Brown's & St. George's Hotels, 21 Dover Street, W., 29 Albemarle, W.
Buckingham h, 25 Villiers St., Strand, W.C.
Buckingham Palace f h, 2 Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Buckland's h, 43 Brooke St., Grosvenor Square, W.
Burlington h, Bond St., W., and 29 and 30 Old Burlington Street, W.
Burners Hotel, Burners Street.
Cadogan Hotel Co., Ltd., 75 Sloane Street, S.W.
Camden h, 18 Store Street, W.C.
Cannon Street Hotel, South-Eastern & Chatham Railway Station, Cannon Street, E.C.
Carlton h, Pall Mall, S.W., and Haymarket, S.W.
Carter's h, 14 and 15 Albemarle St., W.
Cavendish h, 81 to 83 Jermyn St., S.W.
Charing Cross Hotel, Strand, W.C.
Charterhouse h, Charterhouse Sq., E.C.
Claridge's h, Brook St., Grosvenor Sq., W.
Clifton h, Welbeck Street, W.
Coburg Court Hotel, Coburg Place, Bayswater, W.
Coburg Hotel, Ltd., Grosvenor Sq., W.
Colcherne h, 1 Clare Terrace, Richmond Road, S.W.
Cosmo h, 126 Southampton Row, W.C.
Covent Garden h, 22 to 25 Southampton Street, W.C.
Cox's h, 55 Jermyn Street, S.W.
Craven h, 43 to 46 Craven St., Strand, W.C.
Cromwell Hotel, Ltd., 15 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.
Crown Hotel, 23 Aberdeen Place, Maidavale, N.W.
Crown Hotel, 55 New Oxford St., W.C.
Crown Hotel, 243 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.
De Vere h, 48-50 Hyde Park Gate, W., and De Vere Gdns., Kensington Palace, W.
Dieudonne's h, 11 Ryder Street, St. James', S.W.
Durrants', 26-32 George Street, Portman Square, W.
Dysart h, 21 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.
Endsleigh Palace h, Gordon Street, W.C. (Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.).
Euston Hotel, Euston Station, N.W.
First Avenue h, High Holborn, W.C.
Fischer's f h, 11 Clifford St., Bond St., W.
Florence h, 53 Rupert St., Haymarket, W.
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Garlant's h, 11-17 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.
Golden Cross h, 452 West Strand, W.C.
Gordon Hotels, Ltd., 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
Gore h, 189 Queen's Gate, S.W.
Goring h, 15-21 Ebury Street, S.W.
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Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
Great Northern Railway Co.'s Hotel, King's Cross Station, N.
Great Western Royal Hotel, Praed St., Paddington, W.
Grosvenor Hotel, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.
Grosvenor Court Hotel, 89 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Hans Crescent Hotel Co., Ltd., 1 Hans Crescent, Sloane Street, S.W.
Haxil's Family Hotel, 369 Strand, W.C.
Hereford Hotel, 6 and 7 West Bolton Gardens, S.W.
Holborn Viaduct h, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Horse Shoe h, 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, W.
Hotel Capitol, 1 Regent Street, S.W.
Hotel Cecil, Strand and Victoria Embankment, W.C.

- Hotel Curzon**, 56-60 Curzon St., Mayfair, W., & 23-24 Bolton St., Piccadilly, W.
Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Rd., N.W.
Hotel Gwalia, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.
Hotel Russell, Russell Square, W.C.
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Av., W.C.
Hotel Windsor, 46 Victoria St., S.W.
Hotel York, Berners Street, W.
Howard h, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Humming Hotel, Covent Gardens.
Hyde Park h, 66 Knightsbridge, S.W.
Imperial f h, 61-66 Russell Sq., W.C.
Inns of Court h, High Holborn, W.C., and Lincoln's Inn Field, W.C.
Kensington h, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.
Kings Way h, Southampton Row, W.C.
Knightsbridge Palace h, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Lancefield h, 134 Lancefield Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Langholm h, Portland Place, W.
Long's Family h, 15 New Bond Street, W., and 13-14 Clifford Street, W.
Lord's h, 41 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
Loudon h, 24 Surrey St., Strand, W.C.
Manchester h, 136 Aldersgate St., E.C.
Mandeville f h, 8-10 Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W.
Marshall Thompson's h, 28-29 Cavendish Square, W.
Matchams h, 7-9 Newcastle St., Strand, W.C.
Metropole h, Northumberland Av., W.C.
Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras Station, Fuston Road, N.W.
Morley's h, 1-3 Trafalgar Square, W.C.
Morris' Hotel, Craven Street.
Naval & Military h, 31-39 Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.
New University Hotel, Gordon St., Euston Square.
Norfolk h, Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Norfolk Square h, 23 London Street, Paddington, W.
Patterson's Hotel, 2 & 3 Charterhouse Sq. Piccadilly h, 21 Piccadilly, W., and 69 Regent Street.
Portland h, 97 Great Portland St., W.
Premier f h, 150 Southampton Row, W.C.
Prince of Wales h, 16-18 De Vere Gardens, W., and 11-21 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
Princes' Hotel, St. James', S.W.
Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Court h, 8-10 Sloane Sq., S.W.
Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment.
Royal Palace h, 6 Kensington High St., W.
St. Ermin's h, Caxton St., Westminster, S.W.
St. Petersburg h, North Audley Street, W.
Salisbury h, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.
Savoy Hotel, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C., and Victoria Embankment, W.C.
South Kensington, Queensgate Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.
Stanhope, 50-52 Stanhope Gardens, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Strand Palace h, Strand, W.C.
Suttie's Hotel, 24 Bedford Place.
Tavistock Hotel Co., Covent Gardens, W.C.
Tollard Royal Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.
Tudor Hotel, 87 Oxford Street.
Victoria h, 46 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.
Walford h, Aldwych, W.C.
Warrington Hotel, 93 Warrington Crest, Maida Hill, W.
Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn Street.
Welbeck Palace h, Welbeck St., W.
Wellington Hotel, Buckingham Gate.
West End h, 2 and 4 Arundel Street.
Westminster Palace Hotel, 4 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Whitsand Bay Hotel, 58 Moorgate St., E.C.
Williamson's h, New Court, Bow Lane, E.C.
York h, 9 to 11 Albemarle Street, W.

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- Bonnington Hotel (New)**, Southampton Row, W.C.
Buckingham h, 28 Buckingham St., W.C.
Caledonian & Shirley's h, 4 and 5 Harper Street, W.C.
Esmond h, 1 Montague St., Russell Square, W.C.
Frame's Bonnington Hotel, 27 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Guilford h, 80 Guilford Street, W.C.
Ivanhoe h, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
Kenilworth h, Great Russell St., W.C.
Kingsley h, 36 to 38 Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Ling's h, 11 South St., Finsbury, E.C.
London Scottish h, 3 Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.
Mann's h, 48 and 49 Torrington Sq., W.C.
Morton h, 2 Woburn Place, W.C.
Opera h, 33 and 34 Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Queen's h, 154 Aldersgate St., E.C.
Thackeray h, 52 Great Russell St., W.C.
Waverley h (Cranston's Hotels Co., Ltd.), 132 Southampton Row, W.C.
Waverley h, 31 Euston Road, N.W.
West Central h, 75 to 105 Southampton Row, W.C.
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DAVID MACBRAYNE, LTD.

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<i>Paddle Steamers</i>	TONNAGE GROSS
COLUMBA ...	602
IONA ...	395
GAEL ...	361
GRENADIER ...	356
CHEVALIER ...	334
FUSILIER ...	280
MOUNTAINEER ...	235
PIONEER ...	241
GLENCOE ...	226
GONDOLIER ...	173
GAIRLOCHY ...	142
GLENGARRY ...	123
LOCHNESS ...	121

Triple-Screw Motor Vessel

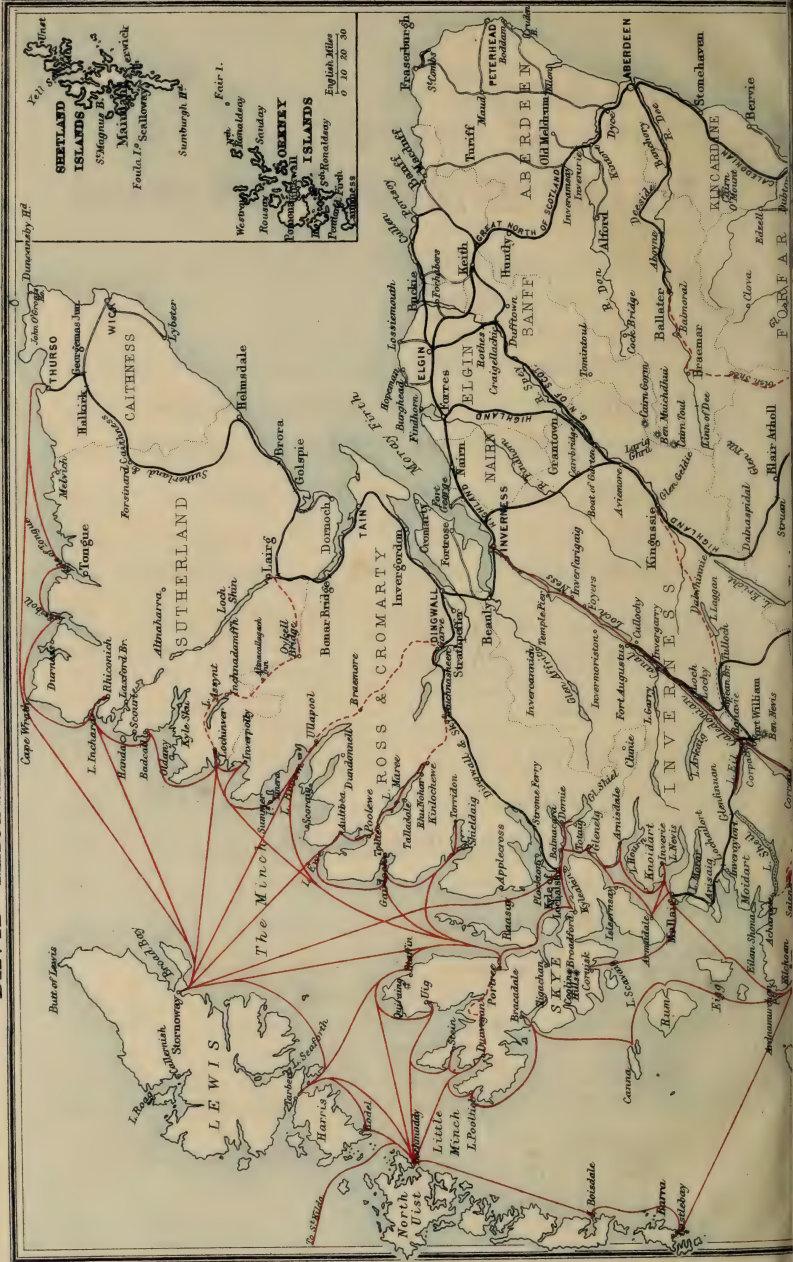
LOCHINVAR ...	178
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Twin-Screw Motor Vessels

SCOUT ...	82
COMET ...	43

<i>Screw Steamers</i>	TONNAGE GROSS
CHIEFTAIN ...	1080
CLAYMORE	760
CLYDESDALE ..	394
CAVALIER .	387
CLANSMAN	300
SHEILA ...	280
LOCHIEL ...	241
LAPWING ...	211
PLOVER ...	208
CYGNET ...	191
TEXA ...	185
DIRK ...	180
HANDA ...	146
FINGAL ...	123
BRENDA ..	115
LOCHAWA ...	97
NELLIE ...	90
LINNET ...	33
MABEL ...	30

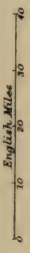
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- Railways in Connection ————
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Swift Passenger Steamers "COLUMBA," "IONA," &c.

Fitted with luxurious accommodation for day-light Sailing.

(For Tariff in Dining Saloon see page 32 of Programme.)

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TOURISTS wishing to visit the important sights on the West Coast, travel on these steamers by day and sleep on shore at night. (For Hotels on route see index in Guide Book.)

HOTEL COUPONS.—See Notice facing page 91.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND overnight, or from Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., in the morning, who have not had time to call at the head office in Glasgow, will obtain full information and suitable tourist tickets from the Purser of the "Columba" or "Iona" after embarking, and those who may have booked to Oban only, can have their tickets extended. (See page 4 of Programme.)

PASSENGERS BY THE "COLUMBA" OR "IONA" can go to Oban either via Loch Awe or via Crinan Canal (see page 4 of Programme), can then make excursions (see pages 21-25 of Programme) to Staffa and Iona, Mull, Loch Scavaig (for Loch Coruisk), Skye, Portree, Gairloch, Loch Maree, Inverness, Caledonian Canal, Foyers, Fort-Augustus, Banavie, Fort-William, and Ballachulish (for Glencoe), all of which are especially well worth visiting, as they lie upon the most beautiful routes.

SUGGESTIONS ON TAKING TICKETS. Those who have only two or three days at their disposal could not do better than go from Glasgow to Oban via Loch Awe, then visit Staffa and Iona, and return to Glasgow or Edinburgh via Crinan Canal. For those who wish to see the typical scenery of the Western Highlands, a circular tour such as the Grand Circular Tour (page 16 of Programme), going via Loch Awe and returning via Crinan Canal, should be chosen, and excursions to Staffa and Iona, &c., can be undertaken from the principal places on the route.

Passengers who have travelled North via Loch Awe can vary the route by returning via Crinan Canal.

Deep Sea Steamers

"CHIEFTAIN," "CLAYMORE," "CAVALIER," &c.

Fitted with superior Sleeping Accommodation.

Those who wish to spend a few days at sea, sleeping and living entirely on board, can arrange to take one of the trips by these steamers (see pages 9-10 of Programme). Berths should be booked as long as possible beforehand, in person or by letter to the owners, stating whether for ladies or gentlemen.

Telegraphic Address—

"MacBrayne," Glasgow.

David MacBrayne, Ltd.,

119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

CSV.

